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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Is Ford's Company Next?

Neutrality Isolation Too?

Or German Conciliation?

¶ **General Motors Corporation** recognizes them; the steel industry recognizes them; Chrysler discusses terms with them. Will Henry Ford be next to clash with them—as John L. Lewis who leads them (the C. I. O.) has predicted? That is the popular question since the steel industry yielded the points of higher wages and shorter hours to all and collective bargaining to the union. Those familiar with the Ford organization and methods predict that Ford would spell Failure for C. I. O. Some of the reasons given are that the Ford Motor Company has more self-sufficiency than its contemporaries, that it has large inventories, that it is under single ownership; no minority stockholders to appease, no bankers to be consulted on policy. These are standing values difficult to upset while sitting down.

¶ **Further, the Fords** are accounted to be in a position to weather a long shutdown, to fight unionization with pay increases and Ford pioneering along the high-wage highway has established a weight of public good will which might bear heavily against possible strikers. It would be difficult for the public to comprehend the necessity of a strike in plants which pay minimums of $6 a day for a 30-hour week.

¶ **But Henry Ford** has even stronger reasons than these for a sense of confidence. He is following what he conceives to be a principle—the principle that in the final analysis the interests of the employer and the worker are mutual. He does not condemn the strike method. But he once told Anne O'Hare McCormick: "I cannot see myself as bargaining against my men. I cannot accept a method which implies our interests are not identical . . . At that, I wouldn't call strikes waste . . . The strikers learn, the public learns, and sometimes the employers learn." Perhaps some day all hands will learn that the sharing of plenty makes plenty for all.

¶ **"The peace act of 1937,"** or, in other words, the Pittman neutrality proposal, passes the Senate in a wave of peaceward sentiment, and now attention turns to the House where a companion piece, the McReynolds measure—embodying some differences, notable of which is that giving the President more authority over prohibitive materials—is being considered. The Pittman Bill, described as an act to "quarantine the United States against other people's wars," is designed to set America's foreign policies in a radically different channel if it becomes permanent legislation. Its most notable provisions, the cash-and-carry features, are designed to remove a large percentage of the causes of war from the high seas, although opponents protest that its negative wartime policy might conceivably force the United States into alignment with the strongest sea power, irrespective of the justice of its cause. While the neutrality proposals in both houses may not embody as much peace protection as their advocates imply, the peaceward thinking they engender is certainly of value to the world.

¶ **Germany evidently interprets** the present status of the armament race from a more practical basis than Italy, for Italy implies that she can match arms with Great Britain despite financial stringency, whereas German moderate elements are now asking England to define a European policy making disarmament practicable. As Anthony Eden's recent speech before Commons reaches the stage of broad discussion in Germany it conjures up a large question mark. Germans want to know whether, in the light of British disinterest in the colonial restoration hope, National Socialist ambitions in relation to eastward expansion are likewise incompatible with British diplomacy. The inference is that Germany might be induced to consider a western pact if England could be induced to favor some territorial expansion. A reversal in sentiment seems to have been at work in Germany since the British lion began to let its claws grow. Ceasing to rattle its own scabbard, the Reich now shows great interest in political ideas potent enough to achieve a respite from warlike preparations.

¶ **"Christ for the Crisis."** This is the impressive theme announced for the International Christian Endeavor convention to be held in Grand Rapids, Mich., early in July. It is a challenging thought for this age of social, political, and economic readjustments. The devotion of thought to the essence of the Christly teachings promised by a program in which a great concourse of young people will discuss the application of the divine idea to the problems of the individual, the church, the nation, and the world, implies an added note of spiritual poise at a time when general conditions seem much in need of the remedial benefits of pure Christianity. The theme itself is an admonition to all Christian peoples troubled by the problems of the day: "Christ for the crisis."

Free Trade Zone Project for Canada

By the Canadian Press

Ottawa, March 4

The Canadian Senate Banking and Commerce Committee yesterday approved the bill to enable establishment of free foreign trade zones or free ports in Canada. The measure, which will be reported to the Senate for third reading, has to be approved in the House of Commons before becoming law.

Under the bill, a province, municipality or public agency may apply for the right to organize and conduct, at its own expense, a free port. The application is subject to approval of the Department of Transport.

New York Studies its Free Port: Page 5.

Sunny March 4, Just Routine Day, Recalls Inaugural

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—Business was simply going on as usual in the Capital today on this historic date, although officials gazed out at the mellow spring sunshine and shivered at the memory of Jan. 20, when President Roosevelt was inaugurated.

Had President Roosevelt been inducted today, it would have been the pleasantest and warmest day for the ceremony in many decades. The sun beats down from a cloudless blue sky, the flowering shrubs are beginning to show their glories.

The one direct and practical fact connected with this March 4 is that today, and shortly afterward, a number of appointments to high patronage positions run out. Some of these will of course be renewed. But numbers of others—in the Diplomatic Corps, the little Cabinet, and elsewhere—may be filled with a judicious eye to political necessities. This patronage reserve has a direct bearing on the Supreme Court vote in Congress.

After the dismal cold rain and near-sleet that fell all day on Jan. 20, drenching President Roosevelt and almost everybody else, today's glorious weather will provide a tremendous incentive to take steps about the outdoor inauguration ceremony. One suggestion received with favor is to have the Jan. 20 ceremonies brief, indoors, and serving simply to induct the new President. Then the elaborate outdoor inauguration ceremonies, with an inaugural parade, could be set in late April or May.

There is no suggestion that the clock should be set back to preserve the interregnum between Election Day and March 4 which was ended by the Norris Amendment.

So today he said that the only source left to him now is "to think up some way to amend the weather."

Senate Passes Neutrality By Vote of 63-6

Marks First Permanent Step in Keeping U. S. Out of Foreign Wars

Now Goes to House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—After 150 years of jealous support for the freedom-of-the-seas doctrine the United States Senate by overwhelming vote of 63 to 6 yesterday adopted the Pittman neutrality act, which, if enacted into law, will set America's foreign policies in radically different channels.

A wave of peace sentiment swept the Pittman bill over all opposition, although a handful of irreconcilables protested to the last that its provisions for a negative war-time policy might actually ally the United States, in deed if not in word, with any nation in command of the seas.

With Senate passage out of the way, attention now turns to the House which has before it the companion McReynolds measure embodying some differences from the Pittman bill. These would give the President somewhat more latitude in putting the various steps of the neutrality law into effect, the general program being the same. The House will probably take up the McReynolds bill next Tuesday.

The Senate bill was officially designated "the Peace Act of 1937" and under that title, and the declaration of its sponsors that it would "quarantine the United States against other people's wars" there were few to oppose it. The bill reenacts on a permanent basis the existing temporary neutrality act covering embargoes on shipments of arms, ammunition and implements of war, and licensing the domestic munitions industry.

Main Provisions of Bill

Other provisions of the bill include:

Presidential authority to list additional materials which American ships would be prohibited from transporting to belligerents.

Embargo on loans or credits to belligerents.

A qualified prohibition on American citizens traveling on vessels or aircraft of belligerents.

Prohibition upon arming of American merchant vessels.

Prohibition upon any materials leaving America until all ownership and interest had been transferred to the foreign purchaser.

Presidential authority to prevent American ports being used as a supply base for belligerent submarines or armed merchantmen.

Exemption from the act of an American republic engaged in war

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British Arm; Reich Hints Disarming

Belgian Premier Seeks Definite Guarantees From Britain

Wider Locarno Aim

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 4 — Informal diplomatic conversations are going on between London and Brussels on the question of a possible fresh unilateral British guarantee against the unprovoked invasion of Belgium, The Christian Science Monitor understands.

These talks are the sequel to the unpublished Belgian note received Feb. 12, in reply to the British proposal for a new Locarno. Belgium is known to be very worried about the Franco-Soviet pact, which the Belgian Government claims has largely contributed to the growth of the pro-German Rexist movement, since in the opinion of many Belgians that pact tends to drag France into any future war which might break out between Fascism and Communism.

Assurances Sought

Consequently, Prime Minister Paul van Zeeland, who is not satisfied with the vague German offer of a bilateral pact of non-aggression, contained in Reichsführer Hitler's Reichstag speech of Jan. 30, is pressing Britain for more permanent assurances than those exchanged between Belgium, France and Britain immediately after Germany's unilateral repudiation of the Locarno a year ago.

The present situation, Dr. van Zeeland feels, is not in accordance with the sentiments expressed by King Leopold in his famous speech last autumn, since Belgium is pledged to go to Britain's assistance if the latter is attacked, whereas the Leopold policy though not one of complete neutrality seeks to avoid

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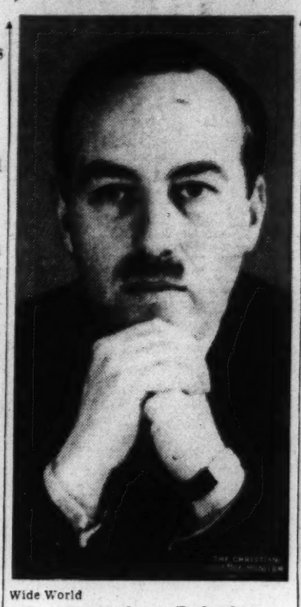
Italy maps new campaign for manpower: Page 3.

Britain boosts army personnel: Page 3.



Wide World

Dr. Paul van Zeeland
Prime Minister of Belgium

German Moderates Invite British Move to End Armaments Race

'Avert Catastrophe'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 4—In striking contrast to the Fascist Grand Council's view that disarmament has become now impossible, moderate elements here are calling upon Britain to state clearly what her European policy is so as to make disarmament once more a practicable possibility.

This is the chief point which emerges today from criticism of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's Commons speech. Has Britain taken the place of France as chief defender of the Versailles settlement, or is her great power and prestige going to be used for "progress" instead of "reaction," is the question that is asked in informed circles.

In this connection it is realized that little change can be expected at present regarding the British attitude on the colonial question. But what is her policy going to be concerning Central and Eastern Europe?

Must Be Interested

It is realized here that though Britain will not be party to any eastern pact, she is definitely interested in what happens east of the Rhine, and that in certain circumstances she would interfere on one side or the other in a non-western dispute.

Britain has already refused to join in the anti-Communist front and is

(Continued on Page 16, Column 3)

United States Passports Denied To All Spain-Bound Nationals

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—The International Nonintervention Committee today abandoned the Saturday midnight deadline for placing a cordon of ships and land observers about Spain.

The start of the scheme to enforce a ban on foreign arms and men was delayed because of the time required to recruit neutrality agents and work out other details.

An attempt will be made to set the date for the patrol for March 20.

British legislation to require British shipping to comply with regulations of the projected naval patrol will be introduced next week. Committee experts have been drafting a uniform bill for all 27 countries involved in the neutrality scheme.

The British expect to have 130 of their own observers stationed on the Hispano-Portuguese frontier by March 20, the suggested new date for the neutrality blockade. That will be just one month from the effective date of the preliminary agreement to shut off the flow of foreign volunteers to Spain.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—All American citizens now applying for passports must make an affidavit that it is not their intention to visit Spain.

This rigid debarment of United States nationals from the war zone is an unprecedented step, taken in accordance with present strong trends toward isolationist noninvolvement in foreign wars. It establishes a State Department practice which would have wide bearing upon the danger of American embroilment in a general war in so far as the personal safety of Americans constitutes a danger factor.

The rule also fits closely with the efforts of the European neutrals, led by Britain and France, to erect a cordon around Spain. The State Department thus pledges itself flatly to debar Americans from Spain, and any who go there deprive themselves of passports which are essential to travel across foreign frontiers. While volunteers arriving at the Spanish frontier would doubtless be welcomed, passport or not, their difficulties on emerging would be great.

Explained by Department

Explaining its rule, the State Department issued a statement last night with the following salient paragraphs:

"As is well known, this Government, in accordance with its established policy of the strictest nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries, is scrupulously refraining from any interference whatsoever in the present Spanish civil strife and is making every effort to reduce the possibilities of our becoming involved in that conflict.

"The department believes that this well-recognized American policy meets with public approval throughout the country and that American citizens in general are patriotically co-operating to make the policy effective.

"One of the measures which have been adopted in order to give effect to our policy of impartiality is the requirement that every American applying for a passport to travel abroad shall make an affidavit that it is not his intention to go to Spain.

"No exceptions to this requirement have been deemed feasible, notwithstanding the eminence and fine character of the organization under whose auspices a person or persons may desire to go to Spain, in view of the fact that this Government has made every possible effort since the beginning of the Spanish conflict to remove Americans from Spain for the protection of their lives and is even now still engaged in this work. As is well known, this Government has even provided American naval vessels for this purpose.

Can Help Red Cross

"This department is, of course, deeply distressed at the great loss of human life which has resulted from the present civil strife in Spain and sympathizes with any efforts which may be made to mitigate the terrible suffering of the Spanish people.

"The Department's policy of not issuing passports valid for Spain is in no way inconsistent with this feeling of sympathy and does not preclude any persons from rendering humanitarian aid to the Spanish people without the presence of Americans in Spain."

The department adds that any Americans imbued with the desire to render aid to Spain can do so through contributions to the American Red Cross, which, through the International Red Cross, has already provided aid of supplies, etc., to the amount of 269,924 Swiss francs, and has forwarded substantial amounts of clothing, materials, particularly articles for children, and condensed milk.

Roosevelt-King Parley to Cover U. S. Peace Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—While the officially furnished explanation of the surprise visit to Washington of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada was to discuss the perennial St. Lawrence waterway, it was confidently asserted today in well-informed circles that President Roosevelt's long-discussed world peace plan would be the major topic.

Mr. King, who will shortly leave for the imperial conference to be held in London at the time of the coronation, is believed to be a highly important intermediary in President Roosevelt's plans. It was shortly after the American Chief Executive paid his visit to Lord Tweedmuir, Governor General of Canada, in Quebec last summer, also seeing Mr. King, that reports of the President's peace project began to emerge.

Definite Outline Awaited

The President's plan has never been clearly revealed—indeed, it has not been publicly discussed by any authority here—but reports too definite to ignore continue to dwell upon it. It has been held to concern the disarmament question, linking it with a non-aggression agreement among the nations.

While this peace plan is essentially political, American-Canadian-British relations these days also revolve around trade.

Mr. King is preparing for the conference of Dominion officials in London at coronation time. He comes to Washington soon after the announcement of a new Anglo-Canadian agreement, which again bore home to Washington the fact it obtains only secondary benefits in trade relations with Canada, and would be in similar posture if a trade

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Mass Industries Meet Unions At Conference Table

Lewis Affiliates Move to Consolidate Gains in Four Sectors

Price Increase In Steel Near

John L. Lewis and the C. I. O. pressed their advantage in four broad sectors of American mass-production industry today. In the automobile industry, Chrysler executives were presented with an unexpected, strategic demand for sole bargaining rights. As negotiations opened, union leaders dramatically announced that 103 out of the 120 Chrysler company union officers had resigned, each declaring that the workers wanted the C. I. O. union as their sole representative.

In steel, Union Leader Phillip Murray held a meeting of 20 regional organizers, arranging a campaign to unionize the entire industry.

In textiles, it was disclosed that C. I. O. already had allocated $200,000 to spread industrial unionism, and claimed to have made much progress in taking over the control of existing unions there.

The electric industry saw the General Electric Company—one of the first major corporations in the United States to deal freely with C. I. O. unions on an individual plant basis where the workers so requested—arrange for what is called a national bargaining conference, to discuss plans for negotiating with the C. I. O. regarding all plants at once.

Both Carnegie-Illinois and General Motors reaffirmed in categorical language the policy of dealing with any and all unions representing groups of their workers; they will recognize C. I. O. unions only as bargainers for their own membership. Observers therefore interpret the strategy of the major mass production industries as having retreated from the traditional front line of non-recognition, only to intrench themselves strongly behind the secondary defenses of the open shop. Labor simultaneously strengthens its forces for the next big test on that ground, later on.

Meanwhile, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, moved to divide labor from the rear by ordering all local Federation unions to cease their frequent co-operation with the C. I. O. unions in strikes and organization drives.

The question of how much the consumer will pay for the increased steel wages was raised at Pittsburgh, as the industry awaited announcement of new prices tomorrow by Carnegie-Illinois. The trade journal Iron Age has predicted advances of from $2 to $6, to spread through the entire industry.

One after another, the independent steel producers fell into line with the larger corporations, raising wages and reducing hours to conform substantially with the $5 minimum wage and 40-hour week which is rapidly becoming standard for the industry.

An instance of co-operation between the C. I. O. and the American Federation of Labor arose at Newark, N. J., where the C. I. O. endorsed the drive of the A. F. of L. International Association of Machinists to organize the state on an industrial union basis.

Labor and Government Pressure: Page 2.

C. I. O. Sends Organizers to Bolster Union Lines in Industry

Carnegie Bans Closed Shop Aim

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, March 4—That John L. Lewis, who revolted from traditional American Federation of Labor policy to bring labor's status in line with mass production industry, has just begun to fight his unionization battle had ample verification here today in the words of his chief lieutenant, Philip Murray, vice-president of the Lewis Committee for Industrial Organization.

The Lewis negotiator who brought the unprecedented result of a union agreement with the giant empire of the ironmasters, Mr. Murray was today dispatching 40 of his sub-regional organizers out for the declared objective of "a universal agreement throughout the steel industry."

Mr. Murray, whose industrial conferee in building the most important story in the history of the American labor movement, Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, also is a son of a miner, went about the program to effect full realization of the implications of the recognition pact with a "feet on the ground" attitude. He had on the one hand a settlement which breaks through the major fortress of steel's long opposition to union contracts; but on the other formal reiteration by Carnegie-Illinois that its policy of recognizing any group or organization as spokesmen for those they represent remained unchanged; that the status of its foster-child, the company union, was unaltered, and that now, no more than before, would it accord sole bargaining rights to any single group.

Company Defines Policy

This latter came in the form of a statement underlining company recognition of "the right of its employees to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing."

"The company will recognize any individual or group or organization as the spokesman for those employees whom they represent," the statement continues, "but will not recognize any single organization or group as the exclusive bargaining agency for all the employees.

"Under this policy, the status of the employee representation plan is likewise unchanged. It will continue as the spokesman for those of the employees who prefer that method of collective bargaining which has proven so mutually satisfactory throughout its experience."

In the light of this, Mr. Murray and his "outside organizers" were driving ahead today on the basis not of a "closed shop" for the industry, but of the practicability of conducting employer-employee relations through one agency, as in the case of the transportation brotherhoods which negotiate for all eligible employees, though membership is left to the choice of the men.

Seek More Members

Meanwhile, he was instructing his corps to take out the cards and sign up the steel workers.

"They want to come in now," he said. "They know the company union is dead. Management has completely repudiated it, though it may not say so in public—may not even admit it to me. What has happened in the last few days justifies my saying it. All of our members are privileged to wear buttons in the plants if they please. Let them advertise the fact that they are members of a good, honest and real organization.

"We predicted seven months ago that we were going to organize the steel industry. Nothing can stop it now. The mere fact that we negotiated a contract, brought wage increases, lower hours and other concessions is sufficient to induce the men in the mills that we are worth having—and anything that is worth having is going to stay.

"The independent steel companies may balk a little, but they will come around as soon as we get the men signed up. When we do that, we are going to have a universal agreement throughout the steel industry."

The Union Program

Thus the Lewis program in this field patently has become that of, first, obtaining agreements with all the steel manufacturing subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation along the lines of that just achieved with its major unit, which is Steel's biggest company and which will sit down with the union spokesmen next week to work out details of the contract.

Second, the Lewis group will press its cause among the independents, 18 of whom already have signed union agreements, a list not yet inclusive of such industry headliners as the Bethlehem, the Republic, and the National Steel corporations. These latter, however, were among the first to "jump the gun" on the Carnegie-Illinois pact of Tuesday in so far as it related to wage and hour adjustments. The Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation also today had agreed to the $5 a day minimum wage and 40-hour week granted by the Carnegie Corporation.

General Motors reaffirms open-shop policy: Page 2.

Industrial Control: After the NRA

Diverse Interests of Many Powerful Groups Add to Problems

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—When the Supreme Court, in May, 1935, upheld the Schechter Brothers against the Roosevelt Administration and Congress, a wave of relief passed over the country and millions felt that something alien to America had been destroyed, that the good old days were back again.

There are few persons now who would like to see NRA revived in the form made familiar by the Blue Eagle. Even Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and Donald Richberg, its greatest defenders in its time, concede that the experiment as devised was imperfect in form and unsuited to the permanent needs of the country.

But if any one thing is clear in Washington today, it is that the Schechter decision did not settle the question of future relations between the Government and business. The Schechter Brothers themselves, significantly, went bankrupt after being freed from the system against which they protested. Business recovery has been achieved without benefit of NRA, but the problems which led to that experiment are none the less more insistent today than ever, and it is apparent that a new approach to these problems is near the top of the Administration program of subjects for new legislation when, or perhaps if, the Supreme Court revision plan goes through.

Variety of Programs

At the moment Washington is seething with a variety of different plans and projects—all aimed at bringing about by legislation the benefits for particular interests or groups or causes which NRA was intended to produce. No selection has yet been made among them. There is even considerable disagreement as to the extent to which new legislation should be segregated or combined.

Behind these different plans and proposals are conditions in the American economic system which are highly unsatisfactory either to the community as a whole or to special and powerful groups. Broadly speaking, these groups and their unsatisfied requirements are:

(1) Big industry desirous of greater freedom from the restrictions of the anti-trust laws.

(2) Little commerce and industry anxious to strengthen itself against big competition through trade associations and trade practice agreements, but deterred even more than the large groups by the anti-trust laws.

(3) Labor which demands freer collective bargaining and shorter hours and higher wages, but is divided over whether the government should do the job or whether the government should only establish standards leaving full accomplishment to the collective bargaining process through unions.

(4) Consumers' groups interested in preventing price fixing and similar practices, which prevailed widely under NRA, and which would, presumably, develop again under any new system of industrial control relieving the anti-trust laws.

(5) Liberals who would tighten the anti-trust laws in respect to size of industry; bring public utilities completely under government control, and at the same time authorize trade agreements within industries which would more effectively outlaw child labor, sweatshops, and sub-standard labor conditions.

Eager for New Attempt

These are the principal groups which the New Deal attempted to satisfy simultaneously under NRA. It succeeded partially in respect to freeing big industry from anti-trust law restraints. Other groups were less satisfied. All are eager again for a new approach. But few wish to entrust their particular causes to an omnibus machine like NRA attempting to balance within itself the conflicting interests of the different groups.

The question of a substitute NRA is, therefore, tending to divide itself up into different fields, in each one of which some legislative effort is likely to be made.

First of these fields, and undoubtedly most broadly important to the American economic system, is possible modification of the anti-trust laws, which no longer perfectly fulfill their intended functions, nor meet the needs of changing industrial conditions. They were directed at bigness, which has succeeded more or less in evading them through the holding company system and through financial ability to sustain lengthy and expensive litigation.

New weapons are being forged against bigness, weapons designed rather to bring it under control than destroy it. They include the Securities Exchange Act, the Holding Company Act, increasingly frank government competition in the electric power field through TVA and the new Bonneville power plan.

Anti-Trust Laws

The anti-trust laws, therefore, are becoming important more from the point of view of the obstacle they present to agreements within industries designed to limit the field of competition by prohibiting what are termed unfair trade practices. Small industries cannot even obtain the freedom of the big corporations because they do not dare risk the financial burden of protracted litigation. Thus efforts to abolish sweatshop conditions in a progressive-minded small industry are prevented by the same laws which do not succeed in preventing outright price

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Issues Before America

As guide and interpreter to the debates and actions of the United States Government in the critical weeks and months ahead, The Christian Science Monitor offers a series of 12 articles on the outstanding issues, prepared by the authoritative writers of its Washington News Bureau, of which this is the fourth.

Omnibus Legislation to Attain Objectives Is Widely Opposed

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More of National Income In Wages and Salaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—Labor will undoubtedly continue to secure a progressively larger proportion of national income, says the Standard Statistics Company of New York, pointing to the present intensive drive to organize workers and which, it says, has the tacit backing of the Administration at Washington.

In an analysis of the complex inter-relation of wages, dividends, interest, and other components of the national income, the service says that recent increases in hourly wage rates, extra payments for overtime work and establishment of profit-sharing plans for employees all indicate that salary and wage payments this year will account for almost 70 per cent of the national income—including relief wages—by far the largest share for labor on ecord.

While official figures on the national income for 1936 are not yet available, it is expected that a total close to $60,000,000,000 will be reported, which will compare with $53,587,000,000 in 1935. A tentative estimate has put 1937 income at $67,000,000,000. It is probable, says Standard Statistics, that the proportion of the national income received by wage and salary earners will show a further increase, thus continuing the long-term trend noticeable for almost 30 years.

The report, in summary form, follows:

In 1910, labor's share of the national income was 54.8 per cent; in 1929 it was 64.3 per cent. Obviously, the proportion received by investors and entrepreneurs declined during this period. Thus, in 1910, investors and property owners received 19.3 per cent of the national income, while entrepreneurs received 24.9 per cent.

By 1929, however, investors and property owners accounted for only 17.6 per cent of the total income, while entrepreneurial withdrawals represented only 17.3 per cent. In other words, the non-labor share of the national income dropped from 44 per cent in 1910 to 35 per cent in 1929.

Depression Reverses Trend

During the depression period,

(Continued on Page 13, Column 3)

Johnson Offered Two Years at Opera

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—Continued popularity of grand opera in New York signaled the offer of a two-year contract for Edward Johnson, manager of the Metropolitan Opera Association, here today.

Next year, it was noted, the season may be extended to 16 weeks. The top charge for orchestra seats will remain at $7.

In spite of an increase in public interest and support, the present season will mean a continuation of the deficits which have prevailed since the beginning of the depression, it was indicated. The loss, however, is said to be smaller than heretofore.

Lawmakers Seek Way to Deal With Latest Strike Technique

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 4—Labor unrest throughout the nation is stirring state and city, as well as federal, lawmakers to act in an effort to determine just what their roles should be in this new-old drama. From Groton, Conn., to Santa Monica, Calif., some 21 major strikes—sit-down, sleep-in, and otherwise—are in progress, involving about 45,000 workers in more than 40 industrial and business concerns.

Establishment of the responsibilities of these three levels of government, and some help in the solution not only of the problems at hand, but of the whole labor relations issue, are likely to come from these current deliberations, according to Robert M. Paige, secretary of the Governmental Research Association here.

The Federal Government, it is pointed out, has established several groups to deal with labor relations, including the conciliation division of the Department of Labor, and the National Labor Relations Board. A number of state, and a few city, governments are also considering the formation of conciliation agencies and further clarification of laws relating to these disputes.

A measure in Indiana, sponsored jointly by the Indiana Federation of Labor and the state administration, provides machinery for compulsory mediation of labor disputes. This law has passed the House and Senate.

In New Jersey the Legislature has before it a bill which would establish a labor relations commission in the State Department of Labor, which would have power to decide, after investigation, which labor group, if there were more than one, should be recognized in collective bargaining with an employer.

Backed by the State Federation of Labor, a bill before the Pennsylvania Legislature would provide a state labor relations board to "balance bargaining power" between employer and worker. It would establish a group similar to the National Labor Relations Board and would, it is claimed, protect the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively and prohibit "unfair labor practices."

A bill in New York would form a three-man state labor relations commission in the State Department of Labor, one member to represent employers, one the employees, and a third, the general public. It would not serve as a mediator in labor disputes but would seek to anticipate and as far as possible prevent strikes by promoting collective bargaining between employers and representatives of employees.

Ohio's Legislature is talking over an anti-injunction bill that would limit the power of courts to issue temporary or permanent restraining orders in labor disputes. Maryland, Massachusetts, New York, and North Dakota enacted similar legislation in 1935.

The Michigan Legislature is considering a bill which would establish a state labor relations board to "protect the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively," prevent "unfair labor practices," and provide that representatives of a majority of the employees be the exclusive representatives of all employees. The bill states that "under prevailing economic conditions individual employees do not possess full freedom of association or actual liberty of contract."

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A Man In the News

Wide World

Frank E. Gannett
Publisher

Gannett Views Papers As Public Servants

When Frank E. Gannett bought the Elmira Gazette with the exceedingly few dollars of a reporter's savings, and a lot of promises, in 1912, he had no idea that one day he would be in a position to set up a foundation, representing the personal ownership of 19 newspapers in 14 cities, to arrange for the continuation of those papers "as good and useful instruments for the widest service to the communities, the profits to be used for the welfare of the people, through the benevolent and humanitarian channels of those communities."

Frank Gannett was born in Bristol, N. Y., in 1876, and in due time he went to Cornell and indicated a dawning feeling for newspaper work. He had graduated from Cornell in the first year of the Spanish-American War, and he wanted to see what was going on in the countries to the south, so he went to the Philippine Islands as secretary to a United States Commission which was headed by Jacob Gould Schurman.

When he got back he knew that he wanted to get into newspaper work; they made him editor of the Cornell Alumni News, but he thought he could come a little closer to practising journalism than that, so he became managing editor and manager of the Ithaca Daily News. When he decided to buy the Elmira Gazette he set his own salary as managing editor at $25 a week.

He got the idea that owning a newspaper chain would let a man develop what is the greatest of all educational institutions into an instrument for active service and good to the people who read it. So he began definitely to build his own holdings.

He early adopted a philosophy to guide him in the acquisition and management of newspapers. He made up his mind he would never buy a paper where the policy had to be changed. If it was a Republican paper when he bought it, it would stay a Republican paper.

Also he began to see the importance of conserving the rights and hopes of the people who worked on the papers. He had seen enough of newspapers that changed hands and drove every employee promptly into the jitters, with the idea that the new regime might dismiss them. He thought this was a wrong idea, both in theory and practice, and as he studied his plan for a foundation to function in perpetuity, the more he thought that one of its chief provisions should have to do with provision for the futures of the people employed on the papers.

On the personal side, Mr. Gannett believes in prohibition. He is a good tennis player, likes a game of golf, is a Mason, and a Shriner, gets to his country clubs when he can.

Labor and Government Pressure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 4—Big corporations have never made such a change in their labor philosophy within two months as in their concessions to trade unions under the pressure of the Government and the C. I. O., it is pointed out here, following the agreement between the C. I. O. and the United States Steel Corporation.

Invasion of outside unions into traditionally great non-union companies is looked upon as a social movement, more than simply a union drive.

Trade unionism has been forced upon big business, it is felt by many executives. The change in labor policy did not come by voluntary action. To government pressure, national and state, is attributed equal, or even greater, influence than to organized labor.

Astonishment at the speedy steel settlement is manifest in the automobile industry.

"John L. Lewis has made a tremendous advance for labor, almost a revolutionary one in regard to the U. S. Steel Corporation," declares one of the best informed management sources. "Apparently the steel corporation has gone farther than General Motors Corporation. It has signed a written contract on wages and hours, while General Motors is reported to be coming to an agreement, but signing no contract."

Gains for C. I. O. Unions

In U. S. Steel and General Motors, the C. I. O. has wedged its way into the two greatest corporations in America. Announcement that General Electric Company, another of the nation's principal corporations, would also begin negotiations with the C. I. O. added to the surprise here.

Importance of the entry of the C. I. O. into a company, through recognition and bargaining, is not discounted by factory officials who know labor.

Once the C. I. O. gets into steel as into motors, it will make itself the strong union and will stay, it is predicted among industrial foes of John L. Lewis.

Some of the labor experts think the C. I. O. this year has jumped ahead of the American Federation of Labor in influence.

The chance of the A. F. of L. being able to do much in the automobile industry to compete with the C. I. O. is thought by various authorities to be small.

Shifting of strategy is credited to Mr. Lewis by some observers here.

In order to get a quick settlement and contract with United States Steel, he is deemed to have pared down his demands to a degree to which the company could readily agree.

The C. I. O. asked less of United States Steel than it did of General Motors, it is pointed out by automobile experts.

From the union's standpoint, the advantage lies in obtaining recognition in an industry, with the prestige and primacy among labor organizations accompanying success in initiating collective bargaining on a national basis.

So much does recognition mean in United States Steel with its anti-union history that certain automobile executives feel Mr. Lewis could have taken even a reduction in wages and come out ahead with the agreement he got.

Aside from the agreement, the C. I. O. won nothing exceptional in the 40-hour week and $5 minimum wage, which had already been granted by steel independents, though no doubt the union push had much to do with forcing the reduction in the work week as well as the pay raise. Washington pressure to make the steel industry meet the 40-hour requirement of the Walsh-Healy Act had also its part.

In any case the C. I. O. does not seem to have presented to Steel as difficult a set of demands as it did to General Motors, which is still chewing them over; and if it did, the C. I. O. did not insist upon them as much, else the Steel settlement could not have come in a couple of days.

Eases Union's Demands

If Mr. Lewis is following new tactics, he may make his way into other manufacturing industries more easily by lightening his initial demands and depending more on building up his union when once within.

C. I. O. chiefs here, however, dispute any change in policy, saying each industry's requirements are different, and that Steel called for its own demands.

However that be, there is an increasingly strong feeling in the C. I. O. automobile workers' union that the big thing is to win recognition and to build up membership. Agreements, it is argued, mean more or less, according to union power, which is registered its members With a full membership, unions in the future can write agreements more completely to their liking.

Sit-Downs Started In Ancient Rome

By the Associated Press

Johnson City, Tenn., March 4

Sit-down strikes are old stuff, Prof. E. P. Willard reminds students at Milligan College.

"Two Roman legions sat down in camp and refused to stir until their pay had been increased," Professor Willard says. "That was almost 2000 years ago. Tacitus mentions the strike in Annals I, XXVII."

Sloan Insists on Open Shop, No Sole Bargaining Agency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—Reiteration of the open shop policy and a determination of his company to recognize no single agency as having the right to the sole bargaining power for employees of the General Motors Corporation was contained in a statement by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the corporation, today.

Addressed to General Motors employees, the statement said General Motors had agreed in the Detroit peace treaty last month to deal with the United Automobile Workers' Union only so far as its own members were concerned and that General Motors had not recognized, and would not recognize, any union as speaking for all its workers in any plant.

"The privilege of joining or not joining any union is a matter entirely of your personal choice," Mr. Sloan told General Motors workers. "You do not have to pay tribute to hold a job in a General Motors plant. I told you that in my message of Jan. 5. That still holds good.

"General Motors has always taken the position, and still stands on that decision, that its workers should have the right to be represented by any organization or any form of representation that, in their judgment, is to their best interests.

"General Motors cannot recognize any union or any group as the exclusive bargaining agency for its workers and thus deny the right of those workers to be represented by some other agency, if they so desire.

"On the other hand, General Motors has no intention to discriminate between organizations by which its workers may wish to be represented. Manifestly, General Motors could not take any other position, because it would be unfair and would prejudice one organization of workers against another. They all must have equal treatment."

Refers to Higher Pay

Mr. Sloan, referring to the wage increases granted General Motors workers, said these had nothing to do with the negotiations held under the good offices of Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, that resulted in ending the "sit-down" strike in the automotive industry. These increases, he said, were "entirely outside" the negotiations and constituted "a general increase in the wage scale not only of the automotive industry but other industries involved as well."

"General Motors," he added, "notwithstanding the fact that it had granted an important increase to you last November, wanted you all to feel that it joined with others in the common cause of increasing wages."

Mr. Sloan's message was seen in high financial, industrial and labor quarters here today as clearly defining the new attitude of biggest employers with regard to relations between industry and labor. Today's developments place United States Steel, General Electric and other big corporations in a compact body backing the same theories in their dealings with their workers.

Attitude of Labor

That labor will not be content to accept this as final was made clear by responsible spokesmen for the big unions, who confirmed reports from Pittsburgh today that they were already embarked on a drive to increase union membership in many crafts to a point where they would be strong enough to "go to the mat" on the closed shop issue.

Confidence was voiced that this would be at no distant day, since, it was declared, the victory of John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization, in getting the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation to enter into an agreement which accorded the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America the right to speak for its membership in this major United States Steel subsidiary, had given such impetus to the industrial union movement that applications for membership in the affiliates of the Lewis committee were growing by leaps and bounds.

Thus it appeared to observers here that the closed shop struggle, when it comes, will be a contest of titans, with industry backed by the combined wealth of the American financial world standing foursquare on the identical labor relations policy of United States Steel, General Motors, General Electric and other corporations facing a compact labor group under the forceful and aggressive leadership of Mr. Lewis.

No one here was prepared today to say how wide would be the interest involved, to gauge the effect of the struggle, or to hazard a guess who would be in control of the field when the smoke had cleared away.

Philadelphia Man Wins Annual Award For Service to City

PHILADELPHIA, March 4 (AP)—George W. Wilkins, business man and philanthropist, received the Philadelphia Award, a medal and a check for $10,000 last night, in recognition of his welfare work for homeless men.

The award, founded in 1921 by the late Edward W. Bok, journalist and philanthropist, is presented annually in recognition of distinguished service to Philadelphia. Mr. Wilkins, chairman of the Shelter for Homeless Men, was credited with having sheltered 72,000 there in six years.

He was the sixteenth recipient of the award, who according to the words of the founder, shall be "one living in Philadelphia, its suburbs or vicinity, who during the preceding calendar year, shall have performed or brought to its culmination, an act or contributed a service calculated to advance the best and largest interests of the community of which Philadelphia is the center."

Among others honored in former years were Leopold Stokowski, Dr. Chevalier Jackson, Connie Mack and the late Russell H. Conwell. Mr. Wilkins is a native of Utica, N. Y. He has been twice married and is the father of three children. He is president of the Pusey Hardware Company and a textile firm.

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India Uses Films In Promotion Of Mass Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY—The film industry is coming into its own for mass education purposes in India.

When, in April 1936, the Marquis of Linlithgow took charge of the Viceroyalty, one of his first acts on reaching Delhi was to present two bulls to the country. To explain the need for improved breeding of cattle, he made a film with the help of a Bombay film studio.

The picture has been shown now practically all over India, and the Viceroy has in this way spoken to several million cultivators, interesting them in the economic use of cattle. It is only an experiment, but it seems to open up vast possibilities for mass education in India.

Mostly Indian Productions

The first Indian film was made in 1913, the first "talkie" in 1931, the first multicolor in 1933 and the first cartoon in 1935. There are now about 700 cinemas, a small number it is true for such a vast country. But India is comparatively poor, the towns are few in number and the people have not yet acquired the cinema habit.

Of these 700 cinemas, however, hardly a third show films imported from the United States or Great Britain. The greater share of the market is held by Indian film producers. This is not generally regretted, for ever since Western film producers went over to sound and music they have become to a large extent unintelligible to the Indian people.

In India less than 3,000,000 know the English language and few can appreciate Western music. The bulk of the 350,000,000 who inhabit the land have therefore to be content with Indian productions.

Plots Taken From Classics

An Indian audience is not difficult to please if plenty of excitement is provided with a human story against a familiar background. The most popular plots so far have been ones taken from such Indian classics as the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.

Next in popularity comes Shakespeare. In particular the Indianized version of "Hamlet" has been successful both on stage and screen.

A recent development has been the adaptation to the film of stories written by such Indian novelists as Sarat Chandra Chatterjee, in Bengal, and K. M. Munshi, in Bombay.

Costs Kept at Minimum

There are at present about 100 producing companies. The quality of their work is not very high. The reason is chiefly because earnings, being small, the cost of production has to be severely limited. Nevertheless improvement is taking place and the standard is expected to rise further.

A Motion Picture Society has been formed here in Bombay and conferences have taken place from time to time in other places.

At a recent gathering much interest was shown in the educational film. But progress in introducing the system into schools has so far been slow, chiefly for financial reasons.

Sole Bargaining Right Sought By Union at Chrysler Parley

DETROIT, March 4 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers of America presented itself last night as sole bargaining agency for 67,000 employees of the Chrysler Corporation.

In a sudden stratagem less than three hours after collective bargaining conferences with Chrysler officials opened, the union presented resignations of 103 out of 120 employee representatives on work councils in Chrysler plants in the Detroit area.

The resignations, identically worded, said "the great majority of our constituents are heartily in favor of the U. A. W. A. being the sole bargaining agency to represent them."

As the Chrysler negotiations got under way, other union officials were pressing toward conclusion of settlement conferences with General Motors, only the question of a national minimum hourly wage blocking final agreement, and a union committee conferred with officials of the Murray Corporation of America, which supplies part of the body requirements of the Ford Motor Company, and other producers. Some 1500 union workers held the Murray plant, where a mass sit-down strike started yesterday.

Union Plans Advances

Describing the Chrysler conference as an advance toward a "general understanding in the automobile industry," Homer Martin, U. A. W. A. president, predicted that "other steps will follow in logical sequence as other parts of the industry recognize the union and deal with it."

He added that his statement "does not exclude Ford."

The resignations carried to the conferees by Richard T. Frankensteen, union organizational director, were signed by representatives of 48 of 53 councils in the Dodge plant; all 12 of the Chrysler Kercheval avenue plant; nine of 15 in Chrysler Jefferson avenue plant; seven of eight in Dodge truck; 21 of 24 in the Plymouth plant, and six of eight in the De Soto unit.

Control of what he termed "company unions" was announced Jan. 30 by Mr. Frankensteen, who said union members were elected to 84 of 109 council positions then decided.

The works councils were proposed by Walter P. Chrysler, corporation president, in October, 1933, and adopted by vote of 85 per cent of the employees. New elections were held in 1935 under the National Automobile Labor Board, and the councils continued after that board was disbanded.

Company Defines Policy

B. E. Hutchinson, Chrysler vice-president, announced last night that "it is our policy to meet with anybody whom our employees designate to act for them. We recognize also the right of any individual employee to speak for himself."

Herman L. Weckler, vice-president and general manager of the De Soto Motor Corporation, and Lester L. Colbert, resident attorney, represented the Chrysler management in the conference which opened in a glass-partitioned office on the fourth floor of the corporation's Highland Park plant administration building. The negotiators agreed to meet twice daily, with each side limited to six representatives.

The union had six men present today. In addition to Mr. Martin and Mr. Frankensteen, William Munger, research director, and presidents of the Chrysler, Dodge and Dodge Truck locals participated.

The minimum wage question puzzling the conference seeking final agreement on issues unsettled after the recent strikes that halted General Motors production, developed several varying views.

C. E. Wilson, corporation vice-president, contended that continuity of employment, cost of living and competitive conditions should be considered in wage minimums. Wyndham Mortimer, U. A. W. A. vice-president, asked equal pay for equal work, and said:

"General Motors sells the cars made by workers in Atlanta, Ga., and Memphis, Tenn., for the same price as those made by workers in Detroit and Flint, Mich. The workers in the southern sections contribute just as much to the car's value and the corporation's profit as those in the North, no matter how much lower their cost of living. Why should General Motors rather than the workers profit from this difference in living costs?"

Representatives of the U. A. W. A. and the Ferro Stamping Manufacturing Company agreed to truce terms this afternoon designed to end a sit-down strike in progress in the company's plant since Feb. 18. As a result a circuit court hearing on the Ferro management's petition for an injunction to evict the strikers was deferred.

Scheduled for today is a court hearing on the petition of the Timken-Detroit Axle Company to evict 400 strikers who have held its plant since Feb. 23.

Workers at the Motor Products Company, whose sit-down strike was settled after seven hours of conferences, returned to work today.

Sit-Downers Ousted From Ontario Plant By Nonunion Attack

SARNIA, Ont., March 4 (AP)—The Holmes foundry reopened today without disorder, ending a strike which was broken yesterday when 300 nonunion workmen drove "sit-downers" from the plant after a two-hour battle. Eight men were seriously hurt and 66 others are in jail awaiting arraignment for trespass or contempt of court.

A group of 78 strikers had occupied the plant since Monday when the nonunion men approached the foundry yesterday. The strikers had demanded a minimum wage of $5 for an eight-hour day and recognition of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Plate Workers.

Repulsed in their first attempt, the nonunion men finally swarmed into the building and the sit-downers retreated. One group of strikers offered to surrender and were given police protection.

Mill Holland, plant superintendent, said that rehabilitation of the building would be completed in time for resumption of operations today. The management on Monday refused to negotiate with the union.

Third Lecture Tour For Mrs. Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—The itinerary for Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's third commercial lecture tour, to take her to more than a dozen cities in the South and Southwest in the next three weeks, was announced yesterday at the White House.

Subjects on which the President's wife will talk are: "The Responsibility of the Individual to the Community"; "Problems of Youth"; "Peace," and "A Day in the White House." Several of her speaking engagements, arranged through a New York lecture bureau, are at colleges and universities.

People who have kept track of Mrs. Roosevelt's travels since she came to the White House say that when she gets back from this trip on March 26, she will have been in every State in the Union except South Dakota.

The itinerary for the southern trip is as follows: March 6, New Orleans and Baton Rouge; March 8, Fort Worth; March 10, Shreveport; March 12, Alva, Okla.; March 13, Oklahoma City; March 15, Tulsa; March 17, Durant, Okla.; March 19, Houston; March 20, Austin, Texas; March 21, Dallas; March 22, Little Rock; March 23, Birmingham; March 24, Jackson, Miss., and March 25, Knoxville. Mrs. Roosevelt will be accompanied by her secretary, Mrs. Melvina T. Scheider.

Boy Plays 'Solo Duet'

Thirteen-year-old Hernandez Strane of Oakland, Calif., can play a "solo duet" on a trombone and piano. An invention by his father enables him to operate the trombone slide by a foot treadle, leaving his hands free.

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Britain's 'Modernized Army' To Cost Double that of 1936

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—Britain's "mechanized and modernized" army told Parliament today that its estimated expenditure for 1937 "in defense of the Empire and discharge of international obligations" would total £82,175,000 ($410,870,000), almost half again as much as for 1936.

With yesterday's 1937 naval estimate of $525,325,000, the total army and navy figures comprise the biggest armaments bill that Great Britain ever has known in times of peace —$936,195,000. The air force estimates are still to come.

Alfred Duff Cooper, Secretary of State for War, told the House of Commons that $95,270,000 of the $131,465,000 increase over the 1936 expenditure would be raised by loans, leaving $315,600,000 of the total 1937 expense to be placed on the official budget.

Increased Personnel

The army personnel, he said in discussing the army's share of Britain's greatest peacetime rearmament program, would be increased to 168,900, exclusive of units in India, as compared with 158,400 in 1936 and 186,400 in 1914.

The increased expenditure, he explained, was due mainly to "expansion and acceleration of the program for bringing our military preparations up to date.

"Our joint aim," he said, "is to produce a military force which will be adequate to supply garrisons in peace at home and overseas, to maintain order in the Empire and provide for a force to support the policy of His Majesty's Government in defense of the Empire and the discharge of their international obligations."

Pledges to Others

The War Secretary did not elaborate on the mention of "international obligations," but his listeners recalled Britain's pledges to go to the aid of France and Belgium should they be the victims of aggression.

The past year, Mr. Duff Cooper said, has been one of ceaseless activity in every sphere of military policy.

"Mechanization and modernization of the Army and improvement of coast and air defenses at home and abroad have made heavy calls on the department."

The Army has already begun mechanization of five regiments of cavalry at home, and two regiments in Egypt are being "experimentally mechanized."

All battalions of the Foot Guards and infantry serving at home were slated for reorganization as rifle or machine-gun battalions with mechanized first line transport.

Reorganization Rushed

This reorganization has been speeded up for completion by April 1 and similar reorganization of battalions in colonial garrisons will get under way later in the year.

The sweeping program of modernization to meet changing conditions of warfare was begun in 1935, replacing horses with tanks and machine-gun squad cars.

Many tanks, now outdated, have been replaced with modern ones. The same modernization has been applied to most of Britain's fighting equipment.

Huge sums have been earmarked for the improvement of home defenses against air or naval attack.

Fascist Italy To Boost Tax On Bachelors

ROME, March 4 (AP)—Fascist Italy launched a seven-point drive today to increase the national birthrate for "military power" and "a secure future for the fatherland."

The Fascist Grand Council, with Premier Mussolini presiding, outlined the drastic provisions to halt Italy's declining birthrate and assure more children to supply fascist armies of the future.

The plan, placing heavy economic burdens on bachelors and childless husbands, was the second such stringent step to be taken by the council in its current series of meetings.

Monday night, the council acted to strengthen the Italian Army of the present, drafting all able-bodied men into 33 years of almost continuous service between the ages of 18 and 55.

Last night's meeting, lasting into the early morning, was concerned with making sure that man power would be available.

Preference for Jobs

Under the program adopted by the grand council, highest governing body of fascism, heads of large families will receive not only preference in employment, but wage increases in proportion to the number of children they contribute to the nation.

"On large families," a communiqué said, "in exceptional times for the fatherland will fall the heavier sacrifices and greater contributions of men."

Salaries will be fixed for families, rather than for individuals, and laws will be revised to assure stability of living conditions for large families.

Loans will be made to enable couples to marry, the state will assist in providing dowries for brides and will sponsor insurance for young workmen.

Other Schemes

Other points included formation of a big families association, revision of municipal boundaries to give greater benefits to those with predominantly young populations and establishment of a central "control and promotion" organization.

"We solemnly remind all Fascists," said the members of the Grand Council who have an average of two children each, "that the problem of life and its continuation is in reality the problem of problems.

"Without life there is neither youth, nor military power, nor economic expansion nor a secure future for the Fatherland."

The problem of population became urgent when statistics disclosed this year previous inducements toward raising large families had failed.

The Duce, who boasts that 8,000,000 Italians can take the field of battle, set a population of 60,000,000 by 1950 as essential if Italy is to remain a great power. Last year's census set the current figure at just under 43,000,000.

Duce Sets Example

Of those around the council table, Premier Mussolini had the largest family, with five children. Such important government figures as Col. Achille Starace, Party Secretary; Gen. Italo Balbo, Governor of Libya; Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor, and Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister and Premier Mussolini's son-in-law, have two children each.

Marshal Emilio de Bono, 70 years old and one of the firmest advocates of the program, has none.

Financial problems attendant on the advanced military program and the financial benefits for large families were placed on the agenda for a session Friday night.

Japan's Political Problems: A Stop-Gap Cabinet

Tug-of-War Continues Between Military and Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 4—With the appointment of Naotake Sato, ambassador to France, as Foreign Minister, Premier Senjuro Hayashi and his cabinet may be expected to go full steam ahead in efforts to attain industrial peace at home and a stabilized foreign policy abroad.

The general opinion seems still current that the Hayashi cabinet is at best little more than a stop-gap government, although no one is predicting its early end.

The manner in which the last change was accomplished shows that the colorful sights and clamors that regularly accompany the making of a cabinet in Japan are ended: the fleets of newspaper automobiles which pursue a harassed Premier-designate and other influential politicians, in the hope of snapping up crumbs of information, the vendors of "gogais," or extras, hot from the press, running through the streets and shouting their wares. The newspapers now have room for other news besides the sketches of personalities of new cabinet members, the conjectures about rival political influences at work, the comments (often distressingly vague to a western mind) on probable future policies and the rumors of cabinet appointments and declinations, which are apt to change with bewildering rapidity from one "gogai" to another.

The temporary crisis is over. But the permanent crisis of Japanese politics, the crisis that tends to make the tenure of every Japanese cabinet brief and uncertain is just as acute as ever.

Long Life Doubted

No political observer is inclined to predict a long life for the Hayashi Cabinet. The last surviving Elder Statesman, Prince Kimmochi Saionji—whose choice fell on General Hayashi after his first effort to install as Premier the more liberal and politically minded Gen. Kazushige Ugaki had gone to pieces on the rock of the Army's unyielding veto —is said to have expressed the opinion that it would be a good thing if the new Cabinet could last a single year. Many commentators are inclined to allot to the new Ministers a still briefer term of office.

A key to the understanding of the permanent crisis of Japan's political life is to be found in the fact that the Army, with some support from the Navy and from certain civilian circles, is pulling in one direction, while other influential forces in national life, such as the more moderate senior statesmen, the business interests and the political parties are pulling in another.

The Seiyukai Party Cabinet, headed by Tsuyoshi Inukai, was the victim of the "terrorist outbreak" of May 15, 1932, a group of fanatical young officers assassinating Mr. Inukai.

A measure of stabilization was achieved under a national Cabinet organized by Admiral Viscount Makoto Saito, which continued with little change, after Viscount Saito's retirement, under the Premiership of Admiral Keisuke Okada. But this Cabinet was overthrown under very spectacular circumstances when a conspiratorial group of young officers, carrying with them about a thousand troops of the Tokyo garrison, broke out in open rebellion on the eventful morning of Feb. 26, 1936. Viscount Saito and the famous Finance Minister, Korekiyo Takahashi, were killed, and Premier Okada only escaped by a most remarkable accident.

The subsequent Cabinet which was formed under the Premiership of the Foreign Minister, Koki Hirota, represented a compromise between the Army and the more moderate elements. The Army agreed to restore discipline in its own ranks and 15 of the leading participants in the Feb. 26 outbreak were executed.

The Hirota Cabinet, in turn, fell between two extremes. To many liberal and moderate politicians it seemed too complaisant with the Army's demands. To the Army it seemed not firm enough, too much inclined to coquette with the political parties. Several unfavorable diplomatic and economic developments hastened its downfall.

An irritating stalemate had developed in Japan's relations with China. Chinese ill-will had been incurred; at the same time it had proved impossible to wring any new concessions to the Japanese viewpoint from China without resorting to stronger action than the Japenese Government was inclined at the moment to risk. The signature of the anti-Communism pact with Germany had been unfortunately timed; it gave the Soviet Government an excuse to withhold final signature of an initialled treaty regulating Japanese fishing rights in Soviet waters on lines that were, in the main, very satisfactory to Japan.

A rising cost of living was another source of general discontent. A law tightening the state control over import transactions caused much dissatisfaction in business circles. So the stage was set for the fall of a cabinet which had outlived what limited degree of popularity it had enjoyed.

Hamada Attack

The immediate occasion for the resignation of Premier Hirota was provided by an unusually outspoken speech of a veteran Seiyukai Party leader, Kunimatsu Hamada, who accused the Government of seeking its "propelling force" in a section of the army, rather than among the people, and of trying to establish "administrative fascism." He also denounced the army for going outside its proper sphere of action and meddling in foreign politics.

The War Minister, Gen. Count Juichi Terauchi, resented this speech as "insulting to the army" and demanded the dissolution of the Diet. A compromise solution was found in the resignation of the Cabinet and the succession, after a 10-day interval, of the new Cabinet, headed by General Hayashi.

Much of the atmosphere of uncertainty that perpetually envelops the future course of Japanese politics may be traced to the fact that Japan, unlike every other large country, cannot be accurately classified either as a democracy or as a dictatorship.

Responsible party government has been abandoned; the prestige and influence of the political parties have declined; criticism of a left-wing nature has been more severely repressed.

On the other hand, while Japan is certainly not a democracy, it is also not a clear-cut dictatorship. While regimentation and respect for administrative authority have always bulked large in the Japanese scheme of things, European fascism has not taken root in the island Empire.

There is no single individual in the Japanese Empire who could remotely be compared with Stalin, Hitler or Mussolini as an unquestioned national leader, whose decisions are obeyed without debate. The press is very far from being a mere mouthpiece of the Government and sometimes exercises a freedom of criticism that would be unthinkable in the modern-style dictatorship.

In trying to chart the probable future course of Japanese politics, one must take account of at least five distinct, sometimes clashing, forces, all of which are able to exert some measure of influence on the course of events. These forces and their characteristics may be briefly sketched as follows:

1. THE ARMY—It is first of all noteworthy that "the Army" is not a convenient synonym for an individual, but functions as an anonymous corporate entity.

The Army and the Navy enjoy a very strong position in the Japanese political structure because of the constitutional practice that the War and Navy Ministers must, respectively be a General and an Admiral. So strong is the corporate spirit of the services that no officer will serve in a Cabinet which does not meet with the approval of his colleagues. This amounts to a right of veto on any proposed Cabinet.

Preparedness Stressed

The Army has always stood up stanchly for its professional interests. The majority of Japanese are inclined to admit the need of adequate preparedness and are willing to pay a fairly heavy price for it. During recent years a new and more controversial aspect of Army policy has come up. A strong element among the younger officers, influenced, no doubt, by developments in Germany and in Italy, has upheld the viewpoint that fully adequate preparedness demands sweeping state control over many branches of national economic life. They advocate a kind of military state-socialism. This idea is unpalatable to the business interests, to liberal politicians and to some of the more conservative senior generals.

2. THE NAVY—This branch of the service has shown fewer symptoms of extreme nationalism and social radicalism than the Army. During the February 26th affair and the more recent Cabinet crisis, the Navy favored the more constitutional line of action.

Like the Army, the Navy is insistent on enlarged appropriations in order to meet any situation that may arise as a result of the lapse of the Washington Treaties. Like the Army again, it has its moderate and its "strong" factions, a prominent figure in the latter being Admiral Nobumasu Suetsugu, former Commander of the Combined Fleet.

3. SENIOR STATESMEN — Here the most striking and important figure is Prince Kimmochi Saionji, now in his eighty-eighth year. If the full history of Prince Saionji's activities as special confidential adviser to the Emeperor in periods of great crisis and emergency is ever written it will be the record of a heroic struggle, against great odds, to preserve as much as possible of the constitutional elements in Japan's political fabric and to stave off the more extreme demands of the military and naval hotheads. It is an important feature of Japan's curiously complicated constitutional practice that, while the Army has an unlimited right of veto, Prince Saionji has an equally unlimited right of nominating candidates for the Premiership. If he cannot, in the face of Army opposition, get the man he desires, he can at least pass over those whom he regards as most dangerous and pick some compromise candidate whom the Army will accept.

Parties Hold Off

4. POLITICAL PARTIES — The two leading political parties, the Minseito and the Seiyukai, of which the former has the larger number of seats in the present Diet, after a period of acquiescence in their diminished power and influence, have shown signs of becoming aroused in the face of the suspected desire of some of the more extreme Army representatives to reduce the Diet to a merely consultative body and concentrate all real power in the administration. General Hayashi refused to admit any Party men to his Cabinet; those Ministers who belonged to parties were required to resign before joining the Cabinet. Neither the Seiyukai nor the Minseito representatives would accept this condition, which they regarded as humiliating, so the parties are unrepresented, for the first time, in the new Cabinet. The parties seem inclined to take a circumspect attitude toward the Hayashi Cabinet, but would be likely to turn on it if it should incur marked unpopularity.

5. BIG BUSINESS—Last but not least, are the business interests, the greatest aggregations of wealth which are symbolized by the names Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Yasuda. Not averse to a strong national policy, deriving profits from munitions orders and from the lavish expenditures in Manchoukuo, Japan's business interests are nevertheless worried by the strain which is being placed on the country's finances by a long series of unbalanced budgets, with no prospect of an abatement of military and naval appropriations for years to come. They received a concession in the appointment to the important post of Finance Minister of Toyotaro Yuki, former president of the Industrial Bank of Japan. Whether Mr. Yuki or anyone else can satisfy the financial requirements of the fighting services without imposing new burdens on the population and increasing the danger of an inflationary skyrocketing of prices remains to be seen.

The formation of the Hayashi Cabinet has solved the immediate problem of carrying on the Government. But it can only be considered a stop-gap, rather than a solution for the graver permanent crisis of Japanese political life. If the first reaction to its formation on the part of many Japanese was the fear that it might prove a steppingstone to fascism, the second reaction was rather in the nature of apprehension that its weakness and lack of any broad basis of support would condemn it to a short life. While General Hayashi has cold shouldered the political parties, he has also aroused no special enthusiasm among the more extreme groups in the Army and Navy. The new War and Navy Ministers, Lieut. Gen. Kotaro Nakamura and Vice-Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, are neutral and moderate figures. The "strong" sections of the fighting services would have preferred, respectively, Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, chief of the staff of the Kwantung Army in Manchoukuo, and Admiral Nobumasu Suetsugu.

It is not improbable that the colorless character of the new Cabinet is a reflection of the uncertainty of the international situation. It is very likely that the present confused pattern of Japanese political life, result of the interaction of so many conflicting influences, will become simpler and clearer if and when Europe makes a more definite choice between the alternatives of war and peace. The first alternative would certainly strengthen the hands of Japan's extremists; the second, would give new hope and strength to the moderates.

William Henry Chamberlin

Wide World

Gen. Senjuro Hayashi

Japan's Prime Minister as He Made His First Speech Before the Diet as Head of the Government

College Man Today Finds Jobs Easier Than for 8 Years

ITHACA, March 4 (AP)—The college graduate of 1937 faces better prospects of landing a permanent place on a pay roll than his predecessors of the last eight years, the Cornell University placement bureau believes.

For the first time since the depression, employers are invading the campus actually offering jobs to senior students, Herbert H. Williams, director of the bureau, declared today.

"We have had more employment interviews on the campus than ever before, exceeding the boom years of 1928 and 1929," Williams declared. "Already there are from 12 to 15 firms interviewing students each week and the actual employing season still has four months to go before graduation."

Mr. Williams said that the improved situation is "further reflected in an increase in starting salaries offered."

Pilgrimage to Mecca Swelled By Big Egyptian Contingent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MECCA, Arabia—Pilgrims from all over the Moslem East have journeyed here on the great Mecca pilgrimage which has just reached its climax.

The pilgrimage will bring to the poverty-stricken country of Ibn Saud anything up to £750,000 sterling of good foreign money.

Pilgrims from the Netherlands Indies taxed the capacity of the boats bringing them to Jiddah. A great contingent has come from Egypt this year, to mark the end of the dispute between the two countries which has existed since 1926 when the ancient custom was broken whereby Egypt year by year provided the Holy Carpet.

A short while back an Italian radiocast from Bari announced to the Arabic-speaking lands that 2000 Moslems were to go to Mecca from Ethiopia, all at the expense of the Italian Government. Similar selected batches of pilgrims have gone from the other Italian colonies in Africa.

Cheating of Pilgrims Stopped

Baghdad is the clearing center for the hundreds who come down from Afghanistan, the wild regions of Central Asia and the bleak uplands of Persia.

In the old days the pilgrims were fleeced right and left as they passed through from country to country on the way to the Holy Land of their faith. This has now been stopped.

A new system of "Tours for Pilgrims" is now in vogue. The Governments of the Moslem countries now collaborate to ensure that when the pilgrim starts off for Mecca he receives the necessary book of tickets which will take him stage by stage from his home to Mecca and back again.

At every stage, whether by road, rail or steamship, the transport company concerned removes from his book of tickets the voucher for its part of the journey.

Must Stay Five Days

In Mecca itself arrangements have been made this year for the reception of an even greater number of pilgrims than last year, which with a total of 120,000 was the best year since 1925. That year saw the fighting between the Wahabi king and the late King Hussein.

The Egyptian dispute in the following year took away a further number of pilgrims and the world slump gave the Hajj (pilgrimage) a blow from which it is only now recovering. It has to be remembered that probably half the pilgrims who take part in the final scenes at the sacred places are Ibn Saud's own subjects from Saudi Arabia.

These pilgrims from foreign parts have an average expenditure of about £10 to £12 for the five days during which they must remain in Mecca.

Pilgrimage by Proxy

A certain number of persons every year make the pilgrimage by proxy. A man who is unable to make the journey to Mecca can nominate a proxy, who carries out the pilgrimage in his stead. The title Hajj and the right to wear the green turban, given to everyone who has done the pilgrimage, is in such cases conferred upon the absentee pilgrim and not upon the proxy who carries out the arduous journey for him.

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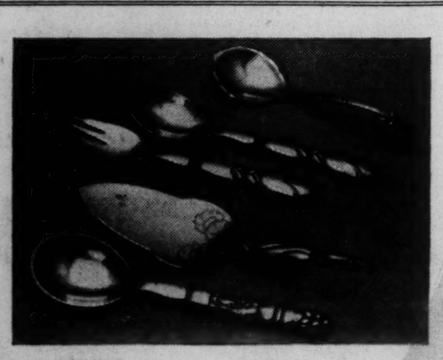

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Colorful Tulip Heads to Nod Gracious Welcome in Holland

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

It has been said that from early April, when the hyacinths bloom, to late June, when the Spanish irises are at their best, the fields of Holland—or Netherland as the people prefer to call their country—hold carnival. That no doubt is true. Yet although "bulb-time" in "tulip-land" appeals to Netherlanders—which word by the way they much prefer to Dutch—just as much as it does to visitors from abroad—it is by no means the only season in the year when tourists are attracted to these low lands, nor can the fact be emphasized too strongly that Volendam and Marken, where the fisher people go about in baggy trousers, striped skirts and wooden shoes, are too much advertised by over-zealous bureaus as districts where the "real Dutch" national characteristics are to be found.

Volendam and Marken are a sort of touristic center. Yet only a few thousand peasants and fisher people sport lace bonnets, wooden shoes and patched trousers. The fishing industry provides employment for 20,000 persons, while the total population of the whole country is 8,000,000.

There is more than picturesqueness in Netherland. There are what are claimed to be the largest locks in the world in Ymuiden; the Netherlands won 14 per cent of the Nobel prizes during the first 15 years in which they were awarded, though the proportion of her population to that of the competing countries was scarcely 1¼ per cent; a dyke of 26 miles has been built right across the sea, separating the North Sea from the Zuider Zee, connecting the province of North Holland and Freisland, while the country's agricultural area will be increased by 10 per cent after the draining of the Zuider Zee has been completed, at the same time providing a good livelihood for 300,000 persons in the recovered soil.

Then there are seven universities in the Netherlands and 800 daily, weekly and monthly papers; the country operates the longest airline in the world (9000-mile Amsterdam-Batavia); it is the third largest shipbuilding country in the world (England and Germany being first and second respectively); its railway system has a total mileage of 2275 and the country produced some of the greatest painters of the Middle Ages such as Rembrandt van Rijn, Pieter de Hoogh, Jan Steen, Ruysdeal, Paulus Potter, Frans Hals and Willem van Ostade.

* * *

If one travels about in Netherland and views the varied and strangely composite life, the mingling of old and new, of highly developed industrialism side by side with the rural life in secluded parts of the country, there is certainly much to "write home about." This is exactly what the old Dutch traveler, Willem IJsbrantz Bontekoe wished to emphasize when he wrote: "Whatever splendid countries, coasts and kingdoms a man may sail to and look over; whatever conditions, profits or pleasures he may enjoy, would be but poor entertainment were we not supported by the hope of once upon a time relating our adventures at home; for in that very hope do we call our journeys 'travels.'"

Waterways offer excellent means by which to explore the Netherlands. The boat, like the train, starts from Flushing and follows the same route as far as Middelburg, the first of so many jewels in Zeeland's diadem. Zeeland is one of the southwestern provinces, mainly consisting of islands. Then the train goes from Goes to Bergen op Zoom, Rotterdam, Delft, The Hague, Haarlem and Amsterdam, and northward and eastward to all the rest of those towns with enticing names, while the vessel hurries or dawdles along canals, rivers or arms of the sea, crosses the Easter Scheldt and the wide Hollandsch Diep, and passes on by the Merwede, the Schie, the North Sea Canal, the North Holland Canal, up into the pastures of the Beemster, and other "polders" (reclaimed lakes) and to the lands beyond.

And one may branch off here or there in narrow, shady sidewaters, through meadowlands and woodlands and sometimes enjoy the rare sensation of sailing a peaceful canal and looking down on the roofs of the houses! For 40 per cent of Holland's land area lies below the level of sea and rivers—and there are 8000 kilometers of canals and rivers in little Holland, compared with 11,000 in France and 2200 in Belgium.

The air has a special clearness noted by artists. Here one may see the wide open skies and the huge towering clouds, which seem to copy the sails or the castles that they see reflected in the water. Rare, beautiful color there is in the costumes of Zeeland or of the northern provinces. And there is also color in the pictures, modern and old, that crowd the museums which almost overflow with artistic gems. Standing in a room of the Maurits gallery at The Hague is one way of rubbing shoulders with half a hundred masterpieces that one has known by sight or by repute since childhood. But these are the originals.

* * *

A route toward Amsterdam from the imperial city of Nijmegen in the east of the Netherlands is often cited as an example of the attractions to be found by the motorist in Holland. It runs first along the dyke to Dodewaard, with a view on the one hand over the broad river Waal and on the other across the orchards of the Betuwe. Then there is a turn toward the Rhine, but the Waal and the orchards prevail until at Tiel the road bends straight northward and at Eck-en-Wiel brings one across the Rhine to Amerongen. The way from there to Doorn and, after Utrecht city, along the River Vecht to Amsterdam, is richly bordered with country seats and castles.

Marjorie Bowen, in her book "Holland," sings the praises of this particular scenery of the province Guelderland in these words: "probably in no other part of Europe, in so small a space, can so many rich patrician mansions be found, or so many parks and pleasure gardens. The lower part of Guelders, where the big rivers from Germany begin to spread to the swamps, is made as interesting as the wooded heights by the old towns, which have been noted, such as Zalt Bommel and Gorkum, with their long history and their delightful architecture, and their more than charming situation on the wide waters. The air of Guelders lacks the moist heaviness which foreigners have complained of in the other provinces of the Netherlands. In summer it is fragrant with the perfume of acres of blossoms and the tang from miles of heather."

The demand for arable ground was one of the reasons why the Zuiderzee has been dammed and is being patiently reclaimed, so that cultivable Netherland may grow by yet another 10 per cent. That is also the reason why the canals and the windmills that pump the water to higher levels dominate the polderland that has been reclaimed in the past and must now be kept. And it explains at the same time why it has been said that the Dutch made their own country. How? You can see for yourself any day.

In this respect they have not changed a bit in the whole course of history. It is jokingly told that on seeing water—as they often do—they think of a dyke; having thought of a dyke, they at once begin to dig it. At some time or another windmills appear beside it, spontaneously. When the dyke is finished, round go the sails and away goes the water. What remains is another addition to the Netherlands; just a low, flat piece of ground, but it is the best soil for agriculture, horticulture and cattle breeding! They started this reclamation of land as long ago as the Middle Ages and the process continues today.

It is puzzling to realize that the area of this extremely active little country is only 13,000 square miles or less than one thousandth part of the Americas. The Netherlands is 15 times as densely populated as the United States where on an average only 40 people live on a square mile, whilst in the Netherland there are as many as 614 people to the square mile. If the United States had the same density of population as the Netherlands, they would have 1,800,000,000 inhabitants instead of 125,000,000. This leads us to another curiosity of the Netherlands. In the United States most people drive a car. In Holland one in about every three inhabitants, rides on a bicycle. There are 3,000,000 bicycles to 8,000,000 inhabitants! Even Queen Wilhelmina and Princess Juliana often go for a spin.

Although the numerous dykes in the country protect the land from being flooded by the old relentless invader, the sea, in time of need the old enemy, with whom they have fought so many battles, is ready to be called in as an ally against a possible intruder from abroad. Part of one of the defense plans for the Netherlands includes the piercing of a few dykes to inundate certain sections of the country and so to protect the western part of the country, where the seat of the government, the royal residence and the capital are situated.

Another interesting aspect of the Netherlands concerns her markets. There is a variety to suit every taste. Alkmaar and Hoorn's Friday markets of bright cheeses are widely known, and so is that of Edam. Aalsmeer has a huge flower auction, Barneveld a great egg and chicken market, Veenendaal a delightful honey market, with row after regular row of tubby and well-stocked beehives. The meat market building at Haarlem displays the robust quaintness that is associated with the Middle Ages. Utrecht city has the largest covered cattle market in the country. The annual spring and autumn industries and trade fair is also held in Utrecht. There have been fairs in the Netherlands for 10 centuries and the annual horse markets at Goes, Middleburg, Zierikzee and many other places keep the tradition alive.

* * *

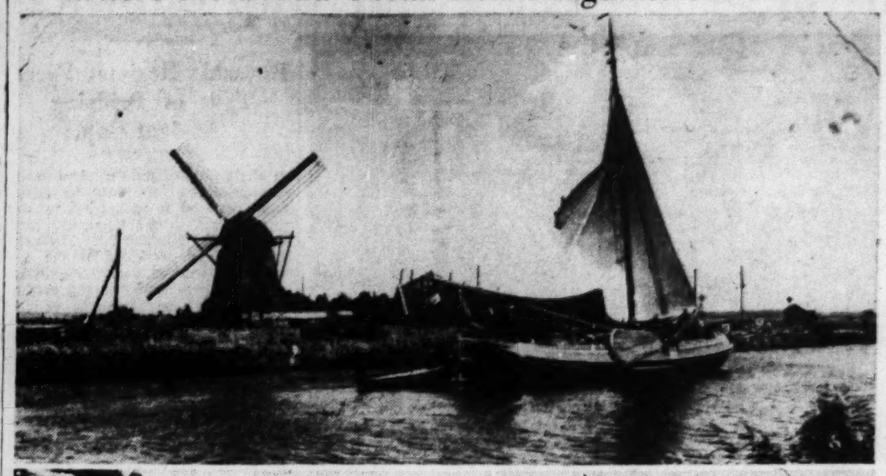
It is impossible to enumerate all the sights of the Netherlands, the ports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam, the museums, the modern architecture everywhere, or even to touch upon the many facets of the business world, the industries and so many other important social and cultural aspects of the country. But the tourist certainly does not require all this. He no doubt wishes to poke about by himself and find out things and discover many charming details. The English-speaking traveler will have little difficulty, because English is very widely spoken in the Netherlands. It is taught in all high schools.

Traveling here is really inexpensive. One can have an eight-day season ticket on the entire Netherlands railway system for 15 florins ($8). First-class hotels in Amsterdam and The Hague charge a maximum of five to six florins or $3 for a room with bathroom. Second-class but also good and quite fashionable hotels charge 3.50 fl. and satisfactory rooms in small hotels may be had at 2.50 fl. Breakfast is always included in this price. And what a breakfast! Bread and butter, Dutch rusks, cheese, eggs, ham and smoked beef, honey, jam, ryebread, currant buns, as much as you like.

Good restaurants serve luncheons at an average price of one florin, dinners at 1.50 to 2.50 fl. First-class hotels charge inclusive rates of about 5 to 6 fl. a day, while in family hotels full board and lodging may be had at 3.50 fl. a day. Light meals may be had in towns and villages in the cafeterias and quick-lunch counters at extremely low prices. For 25 to 40 cents ($0.15 to $0.25) one may have a hot dish. A glass of milk is 5 cents, a coffee with cream 7½ cents, an American wafer 10 cents.

Taxies in Amsterdam are also inexpensive, about 40 cents a journey within the town, but one cannot tip an Amsterdam taxi-driver less than 15 to 20 cents. The international tipping system of 10 or 15 per cent of the fare does not apply to taxi-drivers.

'Where the Broad Ocean Leans Against the Land'



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Some Characteristic Holland Scenes

Upper—The Merwede Canal
Center—Cheese Market in Alkmaar and Skating Scene, With Grandpa and Junior on the Ice
Lower—A Small Village on the Zuider Zee

Northern Papua Yields Its Secrets To Exploring Trip

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Aust.—Lake Katubu, set among rugged mountains 2600 feet up, very deep and clear, was perhaps the most striking discovery by Ivan Champion's expedition in northern Papua. The expedition returned to civilization after a seven-months' trek through the last of Papua's unexplored territory.

Around and about the lake dwell a large population. Its shores and islands, and the adjoining flats are all occupied by prosperous and happy tribes. These lake natives were most friendly. From them the expedition obtained supplies of sago in return for much-coveted pearl shell and cowries. The patrol rested a week in this mountain Eden. The lake was examined and no bottom could be found at 20 fathoms.

The expedition took 150 days to travel the 90 miles to the lake. For most of that time they lived on sweet potatoes. Stores had to be relayed from point to point, making progress slow.

An incredible sight, met on the way to the lake, was the Upper Kikori River, Rapids roared through stupendous gorges 2000 feet deep. The party scouted for 26 days before finding a crossing of this swift stream. Four days north of Lake Katubu, the explorers halted on a steep, rugged spur 8000 feet up. It was named Mount Champion after the expedition's leader. Their track then lay through a vast system of valleys, where the path of the Hides expedition of 1935 was crossed. These fertile valleys were densely populated and food supplies were replenished.

The expedition turned then toward the Purari River and civilization. But first it had to cross a wild and massive range. The explorers camped one night amid ice on Mount Gilua, 11,400 feet above sea level.

Ouachita Mountain Region in Arkansas Attracting Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CADDO GAP, Arkansas—A copper-colored evening sun blinking through the pine foliage on the crest of Crystal mountain reveals something of the charm of that little known region of Western Arkansas—the Ouachita mountains. Situated at the backdoor of the Hot Springs National Park, this picturesque region of rolling pine-clad hills and far-flung panoramas is gaining favor as a tourist playground. A substantial portion of the region is included in the Ouachita National Forest which contains 2,476,576 acres.

According to a recent report made by Charles A. Gillette, state forester, about $1,000,000 was spent in Arkansas during the past year in developing a program of fire control in the Ouachita and Ozark National Forest areas, and in the improvement of six state parks. A total expenditure of $4,000,000 has been made during the past three years to build towers, roads, telephone lines, and various safety devices for the forest service.

Several hundred miles of roads have been constructed in the mountain sections of the state. These roads serve a double purpose in permitting rapid movement of fire fighters into the forests, and in opening up scenic recreational areas to tourists. Numerous campsites have been built and provided with shelters and other conveniences for visitors. These camps are cared for by boys from neighboring CCC units.

With the Ouachita National Forest and state park areas made accessible to visitors, a large crop of tourists is expected during the 1937 season. A dozen streams and two lakes offer facilities for fishing, boating and bathing. Camping privileges are permitted throughout the forest area.

Airplane Bookings Heavy in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Not since the days of the famous flight of Alcock and Brown, and Lindbergh's epic dash over the Atlantic, have Torontonians evinced anything like the enthusiasm for air travel revealed by bookings the first weeks of this year.

Economy of time, made possible to an unparalleled extent over other modes of transportation, has urged Canadians to sign for passages to many quarters of the globe via the skyways. Air tours to Mexico, from San Francisco to Manila on the China Clipper, flights into Russia and the Scandinavian countries, and even trips on the Graf Zeppelin and the Hindenburg to a limited extent, are among the voyages for which accommodation has been arranged.

Travel agencies point out that plans have already been made by several groups of United States sportsmen to fly into almost inaccessible parts of Canada's northland for fishing. Four Ontario citizens recently made arrangements for an air tour of Mexico. Bookings for private planes to visit mining districts, difficult or impossible of access in any other way, are made almost daily. Hundreds of Canadians, planning to attend the Coronation, are arranging air transport for further continental travels.

Air business, it was agreed, this year so far has tripled average business last year and it looks like a record year.

4-H Clubs Start Drive

JACKSON, Tenn. — Membership drive is being carried on by the 4-H Club officials who are being energetically assisted by the Madison County Farm Bureau officials. T. W. Hillsman, assistant county agent, is actively engaged in the leadership of the drive, the quota for which is set at 550, 225 boys and same number of girls. Mr. Hillsman declared today that if this goal is not reached by the end of this week he will order the canvass to continue throughout all of next week. A great deal of enthusiasm is being displayed by the different enrollment teams.

Tour-a-bouts

The many resort folders that come to our desk these days have a refreshing note between their glossy covers, speaking of north temperate zones, they subtly tell of tiny shoots pushing green tips toward azure blue; of bursting buds; and breezes mellowed by thawing fields. In a word—spring.

* * *

Officially America's favorite season isn't scheduled to arrive until the 21st of this month, but already Old Man Winter has started to pack his bags of what little snow and ice he brought with him this year and prepare for his departure to other lands.

* * *

And with the first breath of spring thoughts turn to vacations and the "good old summertime." With thousands o vacation-minded persons now beginning to be on the lookout for a place to spend their holidays, resort centers are sending out tantalizing illustrated booklets and pamphlets singing the praises of their respective locations.

* * *

Among the first of these received was an attractive booklet from Maine's scenic playground, Moosehead Lake. Alluring photographs fill this pamphlet and serve to tell of numerous recreational advantages such as golfing, swimming, boating and fishing. Moosehead is accessible by train, highway, and air. There are excellent hotels and lodging houses available. This is said to be the first booklet of its kind to be issued by this section.

* * *

Down in Natchez, Mississippi, spring will put on a dress rehearsal during the week of March 14 through the 21st with the Pilgrimage Garden Club holding its sixth annual showing of Dixie's ante-bellum houses with gardens abloom with azaleas and camelia japonicas. The doors of these century-old mansions again will be opened to the public and guests will be welcomed from all parts of America.

* * *

In far away Vienna, Gipsy music that has the spell-binding rhythm of the free-life will have the limelight during the spring and summer months, when the "Tziganes" celebrate their five hundred and seventeenth anniversary of settling in Hungary. The splendid fetes will include a gala concert in April when the "Tziganes" come to Budapest with orchestras and singers.

* * *

In just about a fortnight spring will come to Sicily and cover the landscape with snow-white flowers of the lemon and orange trees, which vie with an abundance of wild flowers, which seen at a distance give the optical illusion of strange rivers of liquid flowering colors.

* * *

The spring traveler to Egypt is advised to take along his golf clubs and try a game on one of the desert golf courses. While Egypt has its fine grass courses, visitors will probably find that the three desert courses located at Heliopolis, Maadi and Helouan, in the near vicinity of Cairo, are the more intriguing.

* * *

On these desert courses several different types and grades of sand are used for fairways, the greens, or the rough, as the case may be, in order to secure a difference in the speed of the ball. Balls will travel about 40 yards farther on the sand fairways than the conventional grass ones.

* * *

Those contemplating spring trips to the south may obtain a free copy of the new North and South map published by the American Automobile Association for the Bear Mountain Bridge, which shows the principal highways between New England states and Florida, avoiding the traffic-congested areas of New York City, Jersey City, Newark, Trenton and Philadelphia, by writing to the Bear Mountain Bridge at 39 Broadway, New York City, or from the A. A. A., Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street, Washington, D. C. The popular North and South Route U. S. 202 between Maine and Delaware is shown in detail in these maps.

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Both Parties Appear Content To Let Court Debate Subside

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4 — The Supreme Court debate is now off the front page. Apart from some minor speculation over the content of President Roosevelt's victory dinner speech tonight, the court issue has now gone essentially where the President's backers have been fervently wishing it would go—except when they choose to bring it out—and that is into the inside pages of the newspapers.

This is a development of some moment. President Roosevelt's strategy toward the court fight is a matter of light and shade. He brings the debate out into the open when he has his stage properly set, and he may do so tonight. But on other occasions—and in general for the month to come—he and his strategical associates are hoping to let public opinion quiet down on the issue.

That is, they hope that attacks on the President's plan will get repetitious and unexciting to the general public, while the "practical" political work they are doing, plus the attributed sentiments of men-in-the-street, make their influence felt in behalf of the bill.

Some Say Surprise Intended

Some political experts here go so far as to say that the surprise-method of the court proposal, without preparation of warning, was deliberately intended to evoke a shocked and startled reaction, to be followed by a slow cooling-off. They conclude from such reasoning that the peak of opposition to the President's plan has already been passed. They strike a comparison between the Supreme Court discussion and the 1936 campaign, pointing out the now-admitted deduction that Governor Landon's strength was greatest immediately upon his nomination, and that it slowly grew less from then to election day.

It is observably true that the court issue goes into periodic lulls, and that is inescapable. Debates could not prolong indefinitely the pitch of intensity to which the argument rose in its early weeks.

But the outstanding flaw in the lull-strategy is that to some degree it suits the book of the Senate band which is fighting the plan. This group of expert students of public reaction know that they cannot keep popular emotions at white heat. They, too, are willing to keep things simmering on the back of the stove, letting them rise to periodic boiling points. One such moment, of course, will be at the hearings before the Judiciary Committees. Another, the crucial moment, will come in the debates on the floor of the Senate.

Pennsylvania Democrats Sign Up

The last 24 hours brought forth one factor of considerable importance. The Pennsylvania Democratic delegation in the House, 27 strong, which has led many a previous bandwagon movement, caucussed and afterward it was announced that they would vote as a bloc for the Supreme Court proposal.

This decision was controverted, however, by Representative Joseph Gray (D) of the Twenty-seventh District. He said that he would not vote for the President's bill, that "the more I think of it, the more I am against it." But apparently the great majority of the Keystone State delegation will support the plan.

The House was not without its Democratic defections, like the Senate. Representative Arthur P. Lamneck of Columbus, Ohio, made a strong radio speech in opposition.

The most novel proposal for softening the shock of the President's plan came today from Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, generally figured as a supporter. He urged that legislation be passed restricting Supreme Court appointments to judges already serving on the various circuit courts of appeal.

"You'd get a trained and experienced judiciary, removed by their tenure of office from distracting influences," said Senator McCarran. It is recalled that there are now three vacancies on the Circuit Courts of Appeal, which President Roosevelt could fill preparatory to later Supreme Court appointment, if the McCarran plan were ever enacted.

New Move Against President's Court Plan Is Instituted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—Breaking an old tradition, the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, oldest American commercial association, dispensed with an official speaker at its monthly meeting today to focus attention of the entire membership upon a resolution condemning President Roosevelt's proposal to increase the personnel of the Supreme Court.

The resolution was described as representing the views of business men and not those of lawyers or jurists, for practicing attorneys are not permitted to membership in the Chamber of Commerce with its stout stone building opening on the financial canyons of Wall Street.

Officials of the organization cautioned, however, that the resolution had been drafted by the executive committee. Copies were not supplied to individual members prior to the meeting, which packed the stately hall of the chamber. The resolution was presented by J. Barstow Smull, vice-president of J. H. Winchester & Co., and prominent in shipping board activities during the World War.

To introduce the subject, Winthrop W. Aldrich, president of the chamber and chairman of the board of the Chase National Bank, reviewed the history of the constitutional provisions relating to the federal judiciary and criticized a statement by Gov. Philip F. La Follette of Wisconsin, that the Supreme Court exercised its power to invalidate acts of Congress although the framers of the Constitution had refused upon four occasions to grant it to the federal justices.

Mr. Aldrich indicated that Governor La Follette's statement had been referred to Dr. Max Farrand, director of the Huntington Library and authority on constitutional history, and that Dr. Farrand's telegraphic reply from San Marino, Calif., had said:

"Question of Supreme Court's right to declare laws unconstitutional was never directly voted upon in federal convention, but leading members expressed opinion that it would be duty of the court so to declare when cases arose. You may quote me that those are incontrovertible facts."

County Option Voted With Control Board In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—After a period of state prohibition extending from Jan. 1, 1909, North Carolina has returned to county option, by act of the Legislature now in session. Efforts to secure a provision in the bill calling for a referendum failed, although prohibition was enacted by a vote of the people in an election held in 1908, by a majority of 44,000. Repeal was rejected in November, 1933, by a majority of 185,000.

Because of these majorities, Gov. Clyde R. Hoey and the dry forces sought to have the Legislature submit the bill recently passed to the electorate, for its approval or rejection, agreeing to abide by the result, but the wet forces forestalled any such concession.

The county option plan provides for a vote in each county desiring to test strength on repeal. A state board of control, with a $6000-a-year chairman, will have headquarters at Raleigh.

In the closing hours of the 1935 Legislature, a law was passed whereby a number of coastal counties were permitted to open liquor stores. Whirlwind campaigns followed, and in the east not a county rejected the plan, but different results are expected from Raleigh westward, in which territory only two counties voted for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Amelia Earhart Tests Round-the-World Plane

BURBANK, Calif., March 4 (AP)—Amelia Earhart took her flying laboratory up for a test yesterday and found the monoplane she will use in her flight around the world, starting within two weeks, "in perfect shape."

Before the test hop she rigged a box kite for emergencies, explaining if she were forced down in mid-Pacific she would fly it as a distress signal. In the absence of Capt. Harry Manning, who will accompany her at least as far as Darwin, Australia, as navigator, the woman flier took tentative squints through directional instruments. She is no mean navigator, herself, having flown the Atlantic and crossed the Pacific solo from Honolulu to Oakland.

He Lands a Huge Squirt Gun

© Metropolitan Water District

Winch Operator Handles Tons Like a Feather

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAGLE MOUNTAIN, Calif.—Many a water-gun 40 inches in diameter is being emplaced along the 242-mile route of the Metropolitan Water District aqueduct to shoot Colorado River flow to 13 cities on the Pacific shores of southern California. Pipe sections resemble long-distance artillery pieces. To design and install these "Big Berthas" of the desert at the five aqueduct boosting stations has needed more precision than to rifle weapons of destruction, say hydraulic engineers.

Price and Production Control Found Inadequate Under NRA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON March 4—An argument against any effort in America's future to apply artificial controls to prices or production is drawn from the country's brief experiment at regimentation under NRA by the President's Committee of Industrial Analysis.

The committee concluded after a study of NRA experience with such controls that they not only failed to accomplish their purpose, but that they also in many instances operated contrary to the general public interest and tended to encourage the monopolies which they were theoretically supposed to break down.

Referring in general to all trade practice provisions of the NRA codes the committee's report made public here early this week finds that results fall into two categories. In industrial groups which consisted of few, large, powerful units the code systems were effective. But, the report said, "The problem raised by this group was the point at which co-operative action ceased to be serviceable to the public and became monopolistic in tendency . . . It appears that the code programs which were most effective probably were least designed to conserve competition."

Where Codes Broke Down

In the industries consisting of many members where organization was poor and different units operated under different conditions and problems, the committee report shows a breakdown in code enforcement. In regard to this second group, the report says:

"The effort to prevent unfair competition by legal means was least effective in the markets which are most highly competitive and in which action by private means would be least possible."

On the specific question of minimum price controls the committee held that "although the control of prices had been introduced in the interest of 'stabilization,' the result was rather that changes in regulation took place of changes in demand and supply as the basis for unpredictable price movements and uncontrollable alternations in the fortunes of individuals."

"While a given minimum price was in effect it tended in nearly all cases to become the maximum," the report continues. "One effect was that when prices were set upon a conservatively low level, the effect of price control was sometimes to reduce the price paid by the consumer. A second result was to reduce or destroy price differentials between high-price and low-price concerns and in some cases between different grades of products.

Price Control and Flexibility

"Price control decidedly reduced the flexibility of prices in response to ordinary economic forces. There was some decrease in flexibility in the sale of damaged, obsolete, discontinued and surplus stocks. . . . It is probable, moreover, that some portion of the movement of prices must be attributed not directly to legal systems of control, but to the effect of tacit understandings flourishing in the general atmosphere of NRA."

In many NRA codes price-filing systems were included allegedly to prevent unfair price cutting. It was almost always denied that the purpose was price fixing or control, and many trade associations today favor the right to re-establish price-filing systems. On this highly controversial and important question the committee reported as follows:

"The instances in which price filing was adopted as a part of rigorous price control illustrates its potentiality as an instrument for price fixing. They suggest a serious question as to whether price filing is consistent with the public interest in any industry in which the Government fears price fixing.

"Experience under the codes indicates, furthermore, that the desire to use price filing systems for the purpose of price control was widespread, and that establishment of a price filing system apart from such control requires precautions in the selection of the administrative agency and in the details of the device. . . . If such price filing systems were established in many industries, supervision would become a heavy and unwieldy burden."

Ends Didn't Meet

At another point the report comments that "those industries which were most successful in maintaining prices were least successful in maintaining a satisfactory level of production and employment."

The NRA experiment in production control evidenced, the report says, "Wide differences in the extent to which production controls actually restricted output. Where it was effectively restricted, and where demand was not too sensitive to the competition of substitute commodities, prices appear to have been raised without much difficulty. But the very success in raising prices appears to have been an incentive to expand output and thereby a threat to the enduring effectiveness of the control . . . whether such difficulties could have been successfully dealt with over a period of time is not clear from the short NRA experience."

In specific cases production control worked. The report cites copper as one instance of success in using this device to dispose of accumulated stocks and raise the domestic price above the foreign. It cites as a conspicuous failure the Atlantic mackerel industry. The public instead of paying higher prices merely turned to other fish and meat.

Children Parade to Urge Elders to Pay Back Taxes

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 4 (AP)—Two thousand school children marched and sang through the streets of this resort town—summer home of John D. Rockefeller Sr.—yesterday in a demonstration to impress upon their elders the need of paying delinquent taxes.

Placards bearing such phrases as "Be Wise and Taxalize," "All Good Americans Pay Their Taxes," "Why Be a Sit-Down Striker—Pay Your Taxes" and "Save Your Home and Pay Your Taxes" waved above the heads of the children as they marched.

Lakewood, owing nearly $500,000 in taxes to the State and Ocean county, faces a tax rate rise of from $5.49 to $11.18 this year, and is threatened with having its finances placed under the direction of the State Municipal Finance Commission.

Hull Expresses Regret to Reich For N. Y. Incident

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4 — A formal protest by the German Government over alleged derogatory remarks said to have been made concerning Reichsführer Adolph Hitler by Mayor LaGuardia of New York City today brought informal expressions of regret from Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

In answer to questions by newspaper men concerning the incident, which has aroused widespread indignation in the German press, Secretary Hull said that when a citizen of the United States, regardless of his personal attitude toward domestic policies of another nation, engages in expressions and utterances reasonably calculated to be offensive to a government with which the United States maintains friendly diplomatic relations, it becomes a matter of regret to this Government.

The German protest was presented to James C. Dunn, chief of the western European affairs division of the State Department, by Dr. Hans Thomsen, counselor of the German Embassy. Mr. Dunn promised to convey the protest to Secretary Hull. At the time the Secretary was questioned by newspaper men, however, he said he had not yet had a chance to determine the facts on which the protest was based.

An answer will presumably be made in the course of time to the German protest, probably expressing more formally the regret of this Government over the incident. However, it is pointed out here that the American Government has no control over the utterances of either individual American citizens or the officials of American cities or states. There are no precedents for any disciplinary action against Mayor LaGuardia and, so far as can be determined here, there is no method by which he could even be reprimanded by this Government.

Sources close to the German Embassy said that the incident probably would prevent German participation in the New York world's fair, which has been solicited by representatives of the fair. They said the German Government could scarcely avoid the conclusion that German participation was not desired by the Mayor of the city of New York and, further, that the character of the Mayor's remarks were such as could not be overlooked or condoned by support of a fair in his city.

Private Control of Free Port Studied by New York Officials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—Private operation of the free port zone at Stapleton, Staten Island, was studied today by New York City officials scarcely more than a month after the area had been opened, the first of its kind in the United States.

For various reasons, the free port has done little business since Feb. 1, when Dock Commissioner John McKenzie announced it was ready for use, and city officials can see no great rush of activity during the next few years unless much development work is undertaken. Meanwhile, the program of development, it was held, could be undertaken more favorably by a private company than through a municipal bureau.

Several proposals from private interests already have been received, according to information at City Hall, but the Fusion Administration was waiting to obtain the next offer. It was understood that the city would be willing to settle for a percentage of the gross receipts from free port business.

New York City already has spent $850,000 directly on the free zone project in converting old piers upon which millions of dollars were spent during the Hylan administration, and must spend $100,000 more to install a fire sprinkler system. In view of this outlay, Mr. McKenzie doubted if more money should be used until the venture has proved worthy.

The problem of developing business for the zone has troubled city officials because the competition of free ports in foreign countries was said to require promotional activities—such as entertainment for agents—which the municipal government could not well afford to undertake. On the other hand, there would be no public objection to such efforts on the part of a private company, it was felt.

Meanwhile, it was no secret that the failure of the zone to attract business and help New York City carry the enormous burden of investment in its Staten Island piers was a disappointment to officials and to citizens interested in the project. Recently the Stapleton free port has heard rumors of a serious rival on the New Jersey shore a few miles away.

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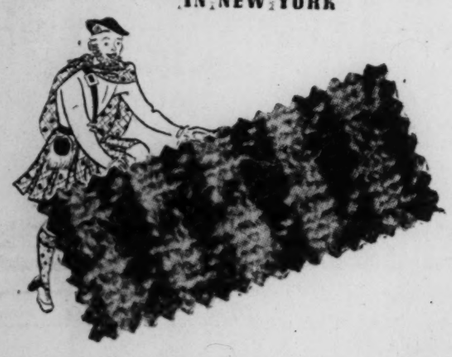

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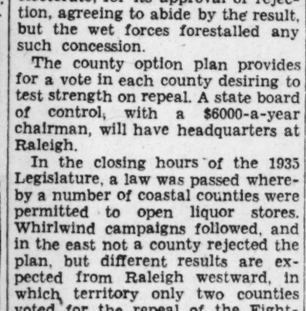

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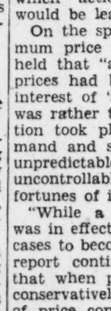

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Roosevelt-King Parley on Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement were drafted with Great Britain.

Nevertheless, Canadian-American trade has benefited so perceptibly from the trade agreement of 1935, and the hope in Washington is so great of securing some improvement in the present restrictive trade measures applied by Great Britain, that this opportunity of contact with a leading Dominion's Minister is eagerly seized.

President Roosevelt issued the invitation to Prime Minister King by letter on Feb. 19, it became known here today, indicating that there were several important matters to discuss.

Subsequent to the visit, Lord Tweedsmuir, the Governor General of Canada, is expected to come here, returning President Roosevelt's visit to Quebec last summer. Lord Tweedsmuir, who wants to make an informal first-hand survey of American policy, opinion, and conditions, could not properly come here before the Prime Minister had paid his call.

Some Possible Topics

Apart from the all-important topic of President Roosevelt's peace plan, American-Canadian relations now are directly concerned with the following topics, which may be part of the Roosevelt-Mackenzie King agenda if there is time to go into them all:

1. St. Lawrence seaway project, involving not only the waterway idea but new plans for power development which are being drafted by Frank P. Walsh of the New York Power Authority and other officials.

2. The United States—Canada—Britain and the world in this year of crisis: Trade possibilities in line with the Hull program, which has a yawning gap as far as Great Britain is concerned.

3. The political effects of this survey of relations between the English-speaking nations. Britain's policy these days is largely affected by Dominion policy. Hence the contact with Canada's chief official is particularly useful.

Neutrality and Aviation

4. Neutrality policy enters largely into this political discussion. The United States is just setting up a sweeping new policy. Mr. King won his election in part on the promise that Canadian soldiers should not go overseas to fight unless with specific authorization of the Canadian people. The viewpoints of people north and south of the 3000-mile frontier are not so very different on this subject.

5. Finally, there must be discussed a wide range of important, but essentially secondary, subjects. Among these is the ticklish question of trans-Atlantic aviation. A decided stand that Canada must be the American terminus has been taken by the Dominion officials, while Washington is insisting on 50-50 rights for the United States.

Canadian Premier Plans 10-Day Stay in U. S.

OTTAWA, March 4 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced yesterday that he will visit President Roosevelt in the White House tomorrow in answer to an invitation from the American Executive.

"I have been invited by President Roosevelt to pay him a personal visit at the White House," he announced, "that opportunity may thereby be offered to talk over matters of mutual interest to the United States and Canada."

He said that he expected to arrive Friday morning in Washington, lunch with Sir Herbert Marler, Canadian Minister, and go in the afternoon to the White House, where he would spend the night.

The Prime Minister said he would return to the Canadian Legation for the remainder of the week end, and then spend a week or 10 days at some point on the Atlantic coast for rest and study of questions to come up before the Imperial Conference in the spring in London.

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Even a President Demands Variety In Breakfast Menu

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 3—Though cooked on a new $5000 electric stove, White House meals, like those of any household, have their doldrums.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt revealed in her newspaper column the other day that her husband had complained of a lack of variety in his breakfast and luncheon menus.

Later she explained more fully to newspaper women that the President had found the same kind of salt fish on his breakfast tray four mornings straight. He thought that warranted a protest.

When she is in Washington Mrs. Roosevelt sets aside a few minutes each morning to glance over menus for dinners and formal parties, but the smaller meals are left to the mercies of the kitchen force.

The President himself looks over 20 different luncheon menus and decrees what should be put into the electric warming oven which each day is wheeled to the executive offices with his luncheon inside.

To his already known fondness for scrambled eggs and "hot dogs" Mrs. Roosevelt revealed her husband's partiality for salt fish, but she made it clear that he doesn't want it every day in the week.

Each morning President Roosevelt decides whether he wants a heavy breakfast or just a glass of orange juice and a glass of milk.

President Coolidge, White House attaches say, paid more attention to what was put on his table than did any other President. He was always asking the cooks to prepare certain dishes. His sausage and hot pancake breakfasts became famous, though some guests dreaded getting out of bed so early even for a White House invitation. The Hoovers seldom sat down to any luncheon or dinner without guests.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt have only one meal a day, dinner, together, and usually there are several personal or family guests present.

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All-American Plans Hastened For Educational Conference

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

The first definite move toward putting into effect an inter-American intellectual co-operation resolution, adopted at the recent Buenos Aires conference, was made this week. A subcommittee of the Pan-American Union governing board submitted observations and recommendations for the consideration of the board as a whole. The conference resolution recommends that the American republics appoint National Committees on Intellectual Co-operation, and that among other things these committees shall establish contacts with the Division of Intellectual Co-operation at the Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.

At the subcommittee's meeting this week, the suggestion was made that the Director General of the Pan American Union should communicate with such Latin-American republics as had not already appointed national intellectual committees and should urge that committees be appointed without further delay.

Further, it was suggested that the Director General should submit to the Latin-American republics ideas setting forth the type of work that might be assigned to the committees—ideas drawn up during the Buenos Aires conference—and should also submit an outline of the functions delegated to the Pan American Union's intellectual division.

Union Committee Active

The importance for hastening the appointment of committees among the Latin-American republics is emphasized by the plans under way for an inter-American conference on education at Mexico City in 1937. In view of the importance of this conference, the sub-committee has recommended that the Pan American Union be represented; also, that an educational exhibit accompany whatever representative the union selects.

Since part of the plans toward inter-American intellectual co-operation would familiarize students with the civic ideals which have inspired the great men of the two continents, it is quite likely that the Pan American Union may compile a reader containing the finest expressions of civic ideals.

That the Pan American Union may undertake this work is due to the sub-committees turning away from a resolution adopted at the Buenos Aires conference; a resolution which requested the union to organize a competition to obtain a book on Inter-American Civics for use in the primary and secondary schools and other centers of education in the Americas.

The sub-committee agreed with the desirability of promoting the teaching of civics, but was of the opinion that the organization and conducting of an international competition would be difficult, and the preparation of a book meeting the requirements of the various schools would be confronted by numerous obstacles.

Student Clubs Encouraged

The committee came to the conclusion, therefore, that the objective of the Buenos Aires conference's resolution could be achieved with greater success if the ideals of inter-American friendship and peace were stressed through courses, such as history, geography and sociology, as well as through the activities of student clubs.

The idea of intellectual co-operation received a further boost at the hands of the sub-committee, by a request that the governing board of the Pan American Union should consider a plan to develop closer ties between artistic and cultural institutions, and should develop an idea for the organization of a Pan-American exposition of fine arts, to be held with all international conferences of American states.

In connection with the fine arts exposition, the sub-committee recommended that the Director General of the Union should inquire of the Government of Peru if it would be interested to inaugurate such an exposition at the eighth international conference at Lima. Meanwhile, the sub-committee believed that an interchange of art exhibits between the American republics should be encouraged.

The sub-committee was composed of the envoys from Ecuador, Costa Rica, Argentina, Uruguay and Mexico.

At no time during the last century has the idea of inter-American intellectual co-operation taken on the momentum of the present day. The Buenos Aires Peace Conference helped to bring the idea into the foreground. Chaotic conditions abroad, however, were powerful factors in the altering of inter-American opinions.

Solidarity of Hemisphere

As Germany, Italy and Russia turned from the long-trodden educational and intellectual paths, the American republics, with an exception or two, found need for a co-operation once purposely neglected. This co-operation took shape in the desire for a keener appreciation of the culture of the American nations.

Had such a desire been expressed a few years ago, those persons voicing it would have been looked upon as visionary; for at that time the United States was held in marked disfavor by its Latin-American neighbors. Today, the most anti-American propagandist admits a change in inter-American reactions, and never have the governments, primary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education turned, as they are doing, toward putting into effect Bolivar's ideals of 1826.

To the individual who scoffs at the value of intellectual good will, let it be said that education promotes understanding; understanding furthers trade; and trade brings prosperity and peace: at least it provides opportunities for such.

G. H. C.

Heads of New York State Universities Seek Oath Law's End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 3—A petition signed by heads of 24 leading universities and colleges of New York State asking repeal of the Ives Act requiring oaths of loyalty was placed before the legislature here today. It declares that the act "plays into the hands of any potential dictator who would like to pursue unconstitutional means to gain his undemocratic ends."

Of the wisdom of the Ives act many cogent arguments could be produced, it continues, "but we stand upon one argument alone—an argument fundamental and irrefutable under democratic government, it is said: that the Ives act undermines the loyalty which it seeks to insure and cheapens the educational world which it seeks to elevate."

The signers of the petition declare that teachers of this State have for 150 years "talked and practiced loyalty to the Constitution" and that "treason never yet was caught by the exaction of oaths."

"The strength of a democracy rests upon a loyal and trusted people," the petition continues. "Allegiance of the sort we expect from citizens of the United States can never be forced by legislation. . . .

"When teachers, especially those in private institutions, are singled out for special legislation questioning their loyalty to the very traditions they devote their lives to inculcating in youth, a feeling of injustice is aroused."

Among the signers are Dean Virginia C. Gildersleeve of Barnard College, Dr. George B. Cutten of Colgate University, Dr. Livingston Farrand of Cornell, Dr. Fred C. Ferry of Hamilton, Dr. William P. Graham of Syracuse University, Chancellor Samuel C. Capen of the University of Buffalo, Dr. Alan Valentine of the University of Rochester, and Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken of Vassar.

Books Exhibited For Exemplifying Art of Printer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN MARINO, Calif.—To greet visitors until the end of February, the Huntington Library here has put on a Fine Book Exhibition.

From out of its archives and air-conditioned vaults have emerged priceless tomes to awe the students, teachers, travelers, and diversion-seekers who comprise its daily browsers.

Thirty of the most important volumes possessed by the institution have been selected to illustrate quality, rather than methods, of bookmaking, according to Robert Shad, administrator of exhibitions.

No book is included merely because of its great age, rarity, or historical importance; rather, it is shown for its individual merit as a work of art, whether the product of a scriptorium or printing office. The exhibition ranges from early manuscript volumes down to the "Book of Common Prayer" of Boston's Merrymount Press, 1930. A considerable number of items date before 1501, demonstrating the high standards and vigorous craftsmanship inherited by the first printers from their precursors—the scribes, illuminators, and miniaturists.

Three books are of the sixteenth century, when the modern book emerged, and three exemplify the revival of English interest in book illustration in the latter part of the eighteenth century and early part of the nineteenth.

Illustration and decoration have always been important factors in bookmaking, according to a hand guide prepared by Mr. Shad; for two thirds of the books shown have illustrations, and all but a very few have important decorations. "The presence of seven volumes that were printed after 1895," the guide notes, "should encourage those who are interested in the future of the fine book."

The exhibition indicates the kind of texts that have been most often singled out for fine bookmaking. Almost half of the examples are religious books; 11 are editions of classic or other important literature; one is a historical narrative; and there is but a single item that it open to the criticism (often leveled at conscious art in printing, according to Mr. Shad) that it is a work of a dilettante.

The allied craft of binding is not part of the exhibition proper, but it is represented in adjoining wall cases. Additional specimens of type design, printing and woodcut illustrations are in frames on the walls of the hall.

One of the manuscript books, a Psalter of France, dating from about 1300, combines in its initials the functions of the illustration and the decoration. Grotesque figures are characteristic of the imagination and superstition which went into English manuscripts, attests a 1330 Psalter.

The library's Gutenberg Bible, of about 1450-56, reveals the technique which produced the earliest extant European printed book, and Mr. Shad considers it the highest achievement of the craft. Its body type is Gothic.

Pliny's "Historia Naturalis" from the de Spira Press in Venice, 1469, is the earliest of the Roman type to have the essential qualities of our modern letter. Jenson's Roman type, as shown in his "Cicero: Tusculanae Quaestiones" from Venice of 1472, is considered the glory of early Italian printing, inspiring numerous type designs.

Oriental influence on early-European printed-book design is reflected in "Etymologikon Mega," Venice: Callierges, 1499. Robert Proctor, authority on Greek types of the fifteenth century, says: "On the artistic aspect of these books all writers are agreed, that for the splendor of their ornamentation and the beauty of their press-work, they stand in the very forefront of all books yet printed."

The German romance, "Theuerdank," Augsburg: Schönsperger, 1519, shows how Germany was developing its national letter in the refinement of the Gothic letter, called "Fraktura." Meanwhile France and England were turning toward the Roman letter.

The other Italian letter, the Italic, had its first extensive use in Aldus' "Virgil" in 1501.

First in the late Victorian revival of fine printing is illustrated in "Chaucer, Works," London: Kelmscott Press, 1896. This book was the culmination of the career of William Morris, who successfully blended type page with decorative design in the form of initials and border.

In contrast is the simplicity of T. J. Cobden-Sanderson's 1903 Bible, Doves Press, London.

Among the modern books, "Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca," by the Grabhorn Press of San Francisco in 1929, is rich in imaginative design.

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Quotes From Congress

Lessons From Europe on Court Issue—Tax Load—Child Labor and Communism—Are Landon and Hoover Red? Was Coolidge?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Senator M. M. Logan (D), Kentucky: We have seen what has happened to democracies in Europe because the governments could not be made responsive to the will of the people. If we adopt the plan of the President we may not win, but at least those of us who believe in the Constitution and the Supreme Court will know that we have done our best to hold back the tide that may engulf the Constitution and the Supreme Court as well.

Senator Millard E. Tydings (D), Maryland: We find that three of the six men over 70 years of age have recently divided equally on economic questions, three elderly men being against the liberal view, three elderly men being for the liberal view. So that age, by the record itself, is proven to have no effect on the economic outlook of the judges themselves.

Representative John McSweeney (D), Ohio: I say to you that unless you and I jump out as I did as a boy and loosen the check rein, which is the Supreme Court, you and I will be confronted with a tragedy, because the Government will become exhausted, and the old horse, democracy, may stumble and the thing that will happen is snapping of the check rein.

Representative Charles L. Gifford (R), Massachusetts: In England, the central government pays fully one half of all such local expenditures, which our citizens are called upon to meet. Everybody ought to know, and I think everybody who has studied the subject does know, that we in the United States have already reached what the ordinary man in Great Britain has to pay in taxes.

Representative Hamilton Fish (R), New York: If the child labor amendment is communistic then, by the same token, Calvin Coolidge, Herbert Hoover, and Alfred Landon, all of whom approved it, must be communists.

Representative Alfred F. Beiter (D), New York: I would suggest the creation of appeal boards in the various home-loan districts to review all appeals made on foreclosure actions and its decisions would be considered as final. In this way I believe the good loans could be sifted from the bad and those who are inclined to regard the Government's aid as a gift can be quickly disposed of.

New York Greets Full Rigged Ship Of Finnish Navy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—What was said to be the first Finnish naval vessel ever to appear in American waters stood fast beside a Hudson River pier here today as the local Finnish colony and city officials prepared a five-day celebration for her 184 officers, cadets and crew.

She is the naval training frigate Suomen Joutsen (Swan of Finland), a full-rigged ship which is about half way home on a cruise which started at Helsingfors on Nov. 2. The Suomen Joutsen was brought into New York Harbor by Commander John W. Konkola.

Besides Commodore Konkola, the frigate carries 16 officers of the line, 10 officers of the Finnish coast artillery school, five warrant officers, 31 petty officers, 22 cadets and a crew of 99.

While the Suomen Joutsen came into her berth propelled by twin Diesel engines, Commodore Konkola promised that after the five-day stay was over he would attempt to leave New York Harbor under full sail. Weather bureau observers forecast the required winds for this feat and New Yorkers assured an audience for the strange sight of a frigate leaving America's largest port with only the wind to speed her away.

Clearing N. Y. Barge Canal Is Under Way

ALBANY, N. Y., March 4 (AP)—Attendants of 275 craft frozen into New York's barge canal this winter with valuable cargoes began preparations yesterday to clear the waterway before April 1.

The boats were the losers among more than 300 that raced toward Hudson River tidewater or Lake Erie after freeze warnings were posted. Several managed to clear the canal behind heavier ice-breaking craft. Harvey O. Shermerhorn, state commissioner of canals, who issued orders that all canal facilities be in operating condition by March 25, said "Our first problem will be to clear the canal of vessels that have been moored there all winter.

"If weather and water conditions permit, we will begin moving them out on the 25th."

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Where Rubber Trees Grow

It seemed to Jane and Dick that a magician had waved his wand over them and over the big Island of Mindanao in the Pacific Ocean, to which they had come the day before. Here they were within 300 miles of the equator, which they always had supposed was about the hottest place in the world, yet the breezes coming from over the Sulu Sea made this corner of the veranda on the most southern of the Philippine Islands as pleasant as one could wish.

In gay spirits and full of their plans for the day, Jane and Dick were talking over the trip they were to take to the "Rubber Island."

"I've been getting some good notes about rubber," said Dick. "Listen and I'll read you what I've written while we're waiting for breakfast." He paused, studying his rather hastily written notes.

"All right, go ahead," said Jane.

Thus prompted, Dick read: "The chief rubber islands of the Philippines are Mindanao, Palawan and Basilan."

"I have that, too, but you must pronounce those words: 'Päl á wän' and 'Bäs eé län.'"

"Päl á wän and Bäs eé län," continued Dick. "There are rich timber lands on Basilan, but its most important product is rubber. There is much wild rubber on Mindanao and Palawan, but Basilan has great plantations where tens of thousands of trees produce rubber. And that's where we're going today," he concluded.

"If 'that's where we're going today,' is one of your 'good notes,' I agree," laughed Jane, then added, "They are good notes, Dick. And I have something that you haven't, which is very important, too. Listen:

Crossing Basilan Strait

"The best rubber—that means the best rubber in the world—is raised in a strip, or belt, running around the earth 10 degrees north and 10 degrees south of the equator. And the rubber from Basilan—"

"Look out! You didn't pronounce that right yourself, Miss."

"Well, that from Bäs eé län is equal to the best 'Para' rubber, which is the standard."

"We can't expect to have exciting adventures every day," said Dick, "but it will be great fun to go in a launch across Basilan Strait—it's 20 miles across—and it's fine we can see one of the great rubber plantations, like a forest."

"Yes," said Jane. "We'll love to see the rubber trees and the rubber that may be made into our rubber caps and raincoats and overshoes." And she sang, gaily:

"There's hemp for our skipping ropes,
Rubber for our shoes,
There's rice for our breakfast,
And sugar, if we choose."

"The 'rice for our breakfast' seems to be ready," said their father, who came up the steps just as the breakfast gong sounded its musical summons.

A merry breakfast hour followed. And soon afterward the children, with Jane's father and Colonel Bowman, boarded the launch and presently were gliding through the waters of Basilan Strait, toward the small Island of Basilan, and its great rubber plantations.

When they reached the rubber plantation and stood gazing down the long rows of trees that seemed to go on and on, as if marching to the horizon, they were greatly impressed with the vastness of the rubber forest.

Gathering the Milk

Every tree, they noticed, was scarred in a slanting line around the trunk, and below the cut or scar, a small cup was fastened by a wire to catch the white drops that were oozing slowly out of the cut.

"What do you think, Jane," said Dick, "I heard the manager tell Uncle that there are over 80,000 trees in this plantation. So there are 80,000 of these little cups."

"Oh! Think of that, Daddy! That means that 80,000 cups have to be taken down and emptied every day. What a lot of work!"

"Yes, a lot of work, as you say," her father said. "But there are hundreds of Moro and Yäkän workmen to share the work. And now we are going to the factory and you can watch part of the process of making 'the rubber for your shoes,' for some of this rubber may be sent to our country."

"Do they empty the cups every day?" Dick asked the superintendent.

"Yes," was the reply. "The lätex, or milk, is collected every day. Then the rubber milk is taken to the factory and poured into white porcelain vats and left until a foam rises. The foam is skimmed off carefully and acetic acid (which is the acid of vinegar) is added to the liquid rubber. The acid curdles the rubber and changes the liquid to a great soft mass like a block. But here we are at the factory in time to see some taken from the vats."

The children skipped away toward the factory, eager to see the next step.

Crepe Rubber

Soon they were watching with deep interest as the great, soft blocks—like cheese—were taken from the vats and placed on porcelain tables. With large knives the blocks were cut into slices. "It's just as if you were cutting bread for picnic sandwiches," Dick told Jane.

Next the slices of rubber were carried to a machine with steel rollers, like a mangle or clothes wringer, and fed into it as towels or sheets are fed into a mangle, and all the moisture was pressed out between the rollers.

The rubber sheets were put through one roller after another, growing thinner and harder all the time, until finally they looked like long strips of creamy-white cloth. Then it was ready to be dried.

"Now it is called crepe rubber," the superintendent told them. "When it is dry, it will be packed in boxes and shipped away."

When they had watched the little Yäkän workmen until they had carried the last of the sheets of crepe rubber to places on racks, like clothes horses, where dozens of other sheets were hanging, father reminded the children that it was time to leave.

"We called this our 'Rubber Adventure,'" Jane said as they walked toward the car. "And I hope that some day we shall have a 'Hemp Adventure,' because I should like to see the plants from which the rope for our skipping ropes and swings is made."

NORMA BUTLER McENHILL

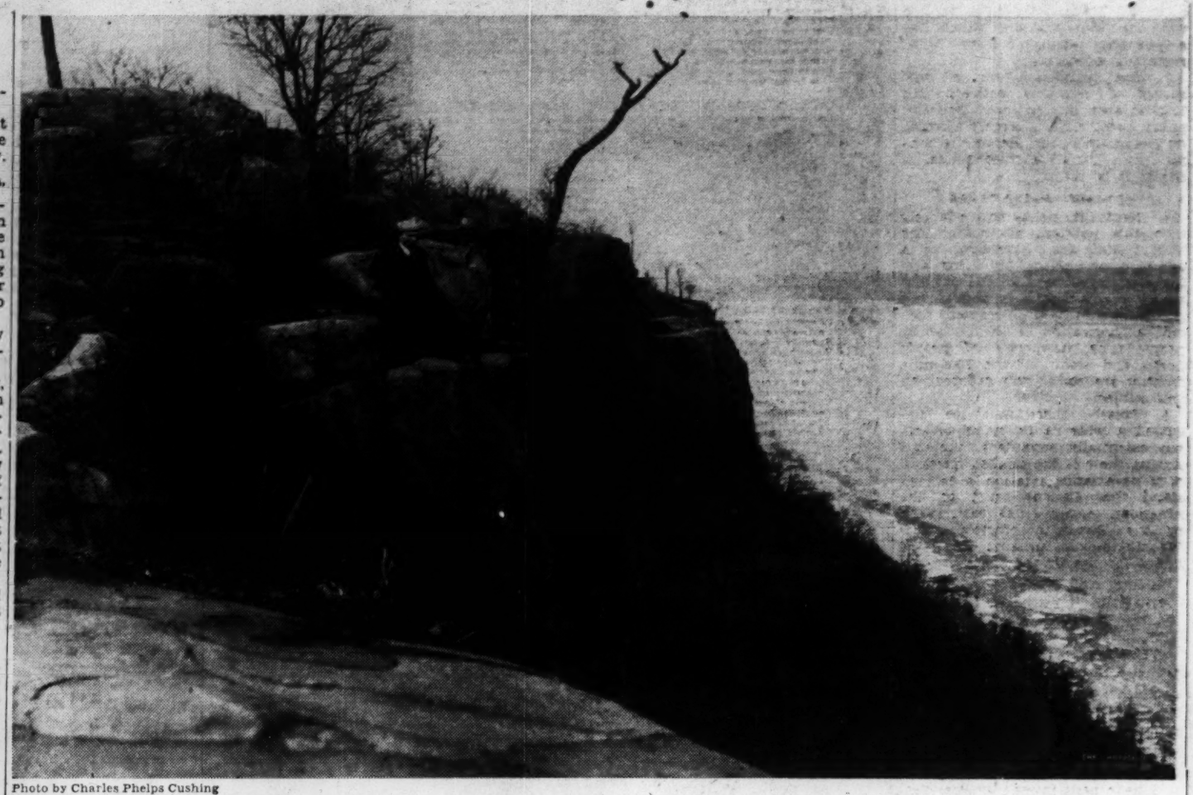


Photo by Charles Phelps Cushing

The Palisades of the Hudson

The wall of rock which hems in the Hudson River opposite Manhattan and forms the eastern boundary of the State of New Jersey resembles so much a row of enormous stakes set firmly in the ground, closely together, that it is easy to see how it came by its name—the Palisades.

The east side of the Hudson is millions of years older than the west shore, including the Palisades, geologists say. The latter were formed when hot lava, like a giant mole, worked up through and beneath the hard sandstone, pushing up a towering ridge of basalt through a long fissure in the earth's crust. Geologists tell us that this occurred some thirty millions of years ago. In the photograph above, the tops of these huge rocks appear against their background of the river, which has frozen during a snappy mid-winter period. In places, the tops of the Palisades tower from 300 to 500 feet above the river.

The Palisades look as they do today because the hot rock cooled ages ago, then shrank, then broke off in perpendicular, column-like forms. Later, huge ice fields moved across the cliffs from the northwest, melted and left huge boulders and debris. When the glacier melted, the Palisades were surrounded by water, making a long rocky island. But later the sea subsided and now there remains a series of bold headlands separated by tiny valleys, where little streams cascade down the steeps. The Indians called this part of the shore "Wei-awk-en" that is, "the rocks that are like trees."

On the West Shore

The Sanhikan, Hackensack, Raritan and Tappan Indians, belonging to the great Delaware nation, lived on this west shore of the Hudson River where they found excellent hunting and fishing.

On a day in September, 1609, shortly after the English colony had been planted at Jamestown, Virginia, and ten years or so before Plymouth Colony was founded, a watchful Indian looking southward, saw a wonder-ship in the river. Slowly she drifted in on the tide. From the high deck of the "Half Moon," venturesome Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the service of the Dutch West India Company, scanned the bold front of the Palisades and the landscape of the island which we know as Manhattan. The "Half Moon" anchored opposite the summit of the range. She rested that night under the shadow of "Wei-awk-en."

Early the next day they visited the Indians. Hudson says: "When I came on shore, the swarthy natives all stood around and sung in their fashion; their clothing consisted of the skins of foxes and other animals. Their food is Turkish wheat (maize, or Indian corn), which they cook by baking and it is excellent eating. They all came on board, one after another, in their canoes, which are made of a single hollowed tree; they had no houses, but slept under the blue heavens, sometimes on mats of bulrushes and sometimes on the leaves of trees. They appear to be a friendly people, but are exceedingly adroit in carrying away whatever they take a fancy to."

The Mate's Record

Robert Juet, Hudson's mate, recorded, "Our men went on land there and saw great store of men, women, and children, . . . They went up into the woods and saw great store of very goodly oakes and some currants. This day many came aboard, some in mantles of feathers and some in skinnes of divers sorts of good furres. Some women also came to us with hempe. They had things of copper they did wear about their neckes. They brought with them oysters and beans, whereof we bought some. They have great pipes of yellow copper and on the shore, pots of earth to dress their meat in."

On all these strange and ancient scenes, the age-old rocks of the Palisades have looked down.

Here Comes March!

Crocuses and daffodils,
Waken, waken now.
Hang your bells, forsythia,
On every curving bough.

Little cabbage butterfly,
Stir in your cocoon.
Bullfrog, get to practicing
On your old bassoon.

Drill your green battalions, grass,
Down the barren lawn,
Catkins, climb the willows.
February's gone.

Willful February's gone—
Light a flare, O larch;
Make way, O melting snow, make way.
Here comes March!

ETHEL ROMIG FULLER

A Completed Model of Henry Hudson's Ship, The Half Moon

Ships of Great Explorers

By Ray J. Marran

When Sir Francis Drake returned to England in the Golden Hind, he spread the news of the wonderful countries in the newly discovered continents of North and South America and especially those along the coast of the Pacific ocean.

Henry Hudson, an English navigator, heard these tales. He persuaded a Dutch company to furnish him with ships to see if he could visit these new countries in the Pacific ocean by sailing north around North America, instead of south around South America as the other explorers had been doing.

In a ship named The Hopewell, Henry sailed north across the Atlantic ocean and visited Greenland and Spitzbergen, which are cold and icy countries. Hudson found the seas frozen, so he returned to Europe.

The next year with two ships, The Good Hope and The Half Moon, he again tried to sail north around North America. As he sailed along the shores of America, just off the coast of what now comprises the states of New Jersey and New York, he discovered what he thought to be an opening leading to the Pacific ocean; but this opening proved to be only a river; now named the Hudson river.

A Model of the Half Moon

To make a model of the type of ship in which Hudson made that journey, whittle the hull from a block of soft pine, ¾-inch thick, 1¾ inches wide by six inches long. Shape the bow pointed and the stern rounded. Raise the bow with three blocks cut from pine ¼-inch thick, 1¾ inches wide and of the lengths indicated on the sketch. Raise the stern with four blocks cut from pine ¼-inch thick. Shape these rounded to match the slope of the hull block. The steps formed by the front edges of these blocks represent deck levels; access to them is represented by step blocks cut from small triangular pieces of pine.

Rigging the Ship

Rails, or bulwarks, are made by gluing ¼-inch strips of cardboard to the top of the bow and to the top of the stern blocks and to the center deck between the lower stern and lower bow blocks.

The masts and the bowsprit arm are whittled from long pine sticks then smoothed with sandpaper. Mount a crow's nest to the main, or center, mast, by boring a hole in a ½-inch square block of pine, then slip it over the mast. Glue the spars to the masts as indicated.

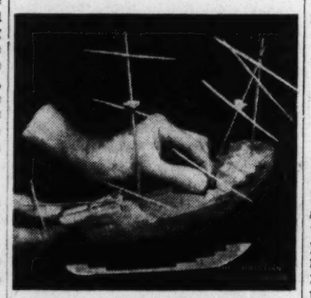
Cut the figurehead from ¼-inch-thick pine, tracing the shape of the design sketched on ¼-inch squares. Cut this design out with a scroll saw. Mount to the point of the prow as shown.

Tissue paper may be used for sails; but as the model has a good appearance without sails, they may be omitted if desired.

Paint all parts before assembling, using dark brown for the hull, yellow for the masts, red for the steps, orange rails and trimming in black and gold bronze.

When the paint has thoroughly dried erect the masts and rig with white cotton thread, finishing the ends of the threads representing the rope ladders with narrow strips of cardboard glued to the sides of the hull block.

(This is the fourth of six articles of instructions for building ship models, which are appearing on this page about twice a month.)



Parts Necessary to Build a Model of The Half Moon: The Hull Block With Figurehead, Bow, Stern and Step Blocks Attached; the Bowsprit; masts; spars and cardboard Rails

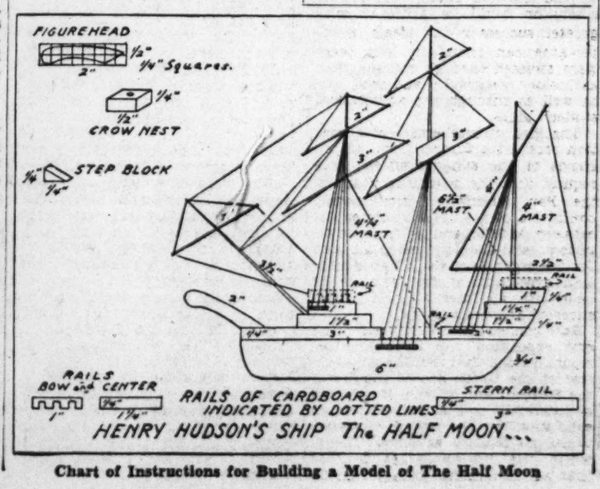


Chart of Instructions for Building a Model of The Half Moon

Watch for These Pictures

Our Motion Picture Signpost

"Yellow Cruise" and "The Human Adventure" are both thoroughly worthwhile films. The former is stronger in sheer excitement, the latter in educational value. As neither production falls exactly in the commercial class, you may have to watch for them at special showings. Or perhaps your school or some neighborhood organization will sponsor showings.

"Yellow Cruise" combines the dramatic excitment of men fighting against the elements and barriers of nature with a great deal of beautiful and picturesque scenery. The Citroen expedition through Central Asia was organized apparently with the single purpose of proving that a fleet of caterpillar tractor-automobiles were capable of crawling through the Himalayas over the trail once blazed by Marco Polo. That it was necessary to dismantle the machines in crossing one of the most precipitous passes does not detract from the picture's value as the record of a modern Odyssey on wheels.

The expedition traveled in two parties, one leaving Beirut and the other Peking. It was led by the late Georgs-Mari Haardt, L. Audoin Dubreuil and Victor Point. The vocal and musical accompaniments add greatly to the enjoyment of the film.

"The Human Adventure" was produced by the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago under the supervision of the late Dr. James Henry Breasted, noted historian and archaeologist. It is a beautifully photographed cinema record of eight out of 14 expeditions sent by the institute to Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Anatolia, Iraq and Persia.

After an introductory talk in which Dr. Breasted briefly traces man's progress from savagery to the dawn of civilization in 4000 B. C., his son, Charles Breasted, takes up the narrative and describes the work of excavation among the ruins. These are excellently photographed although they do tend to take on an air of sameness after a time, and an occasional pause for breath would have made Mr. Breasted's lecture less tiring.

(This guide is published on this page on the first Thursday each month.)

Top Row: Left—New Issue of Finland Picturing a Wooden Ship. Right—Colombian Republic Stamp With Picture of National Olympic Games. Second Row: Left—New Andorra Stamp. Right—Colombian Republic Stamp Showing Tequendama Waterfall. Bottom—Costa Rican Stamp Showing Airplane Over Poas Volcano

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

With spring but a few weeks away, our thoughts readily turn to new clothes and particularly to hats for the coming season. Hats quite frequently are modeled after the fashions of different districts in various foreign countries. Many of these picturesque headpieces may be found illustrated on the postage stamps of these lands.

On the stamps issued by Germany in 1935 are costumes and headpieces from various sections of Germany. The East Prussia headpiece is pictured as a bonnet with high turned-up brim and a large bow at the left; Silesian headgear is represented by a high-crowned straw hat with wide ribbon streamers; the Rhineland by a Romany bandana; Lower Saxony by a high silk crown with Egyptian effect; Furmark by a typical German peasant headpiece; the Black Forest by an old fashioned plumed hat and veil; Hesse by a small high crowned hat with mantilla effect; Upper Bavaria by a hat with narrow up-turned brim; Freesland by a bonnet with tassel effect and Franconia by a basket of flowers, worn high on the head.

The headpieces pictured on some Austrian stamps show slightly different effects. The stamps picturing the customs of Burgenland, Lower and Upper Austria show the bandana type of headpiece, with variations; Carinthia and Salzburg issues show the flat narrow-brimmed hats; Steiermark the wide turned-down brim; and Vorarlberg the tufted bonnet effect.

On the Child Welfare issues of Roumania and Switzerland are shown costumes from various districts and cantons of those countries. The headpieces of Roumania are mostly of the Romany type while those of Switzerland are of the broad-brimmed hats with flower trimmings.

Headpiece designs are also pictured on stamps from Belgium, Liechtenstein, Ukrainia, Russia, and other countries. The stamps of African and South Sea countries portray the unique and striking coiffures of their native women; the stamps of many other countries portray the more modern trend in hairdressing that is to be found in more civilized lands.

New Foreign Issues

The British Government will issue a total of 135 different stamps for her 45 Crown Colonies. These will be of the same size as the Silver Jubilees and will be uniform in size and character. The portraits of His Majesty King George VI and Queen Elizabeth will be the main feature of the design which also includes a setting of the Coronation emblems.

The date of the Coronation is inscribed at the top of the design and the name of the issuing colony appears at the base of the stamp with the values in the lower corners. These stamps will be on sale May 12th to December 31st, 1937, when all remainders will be destroyed. The Dominions will issue their own series of stamps for the event.

The French Administration of Andorra has issued four low values of a new set for the "Vallee d' Andorre." Andorra is a republic in the Pyrenees between the Spanish province of Lerida and the French department of Ariege. It is under the joint political control of France and the Bishop of Urgel and is governed by a council of 24, chosen for four years by the heads of the communities. Andorra has an area of 175 square miles and a population of nearly 6000. Its capital is Andorra la Vieja.

Colombian Republic has recently issued two series of stamps for special occasions. The first commemorates the National Exposition held at Barranquilla and consists of three values. The 5c pictures the Exhibition Building, the 15c the Barranquilla Pavilion and the 50c the Monument of the Flag. The second series commemorates the National Olympiad held recently at Manizales and consists of three values: the 3c shows a Soccer Football player, the 10c a runner and the $1.00 a pacer. In addition two values of the permanent issues have been printed. These are the 10c showing a portrait of Bolivar and the 12c a view of the beautiful Tequendama Waterfall.

Costa Rica pictures an airplane on the 1c value of her new airmail set flying above the mouth of the volcano Poas which still shows some volcanic activity.

Brazil has fittingly commemorated with a series of stamps the centenary of the birth of F. Pereira Passos who, while mayor of Rio de Janeiro, rebuilt the city and made it the beautiful place it is today. A view of the harbor is shown in the central design of the stamps.

Czechoslovakia will issue a series of commemorative stamps for various events in the near future. One of these is the children's set on which is portrayed a likeness of Mrs. Charlotte Masaryk, late American wife of the first Czechoslovakian president and a likeness of Bobena Mencova, prominent Czechoslovakian writer, whose novel "The Grandmother" has been translated into many foreign languages. Another series commemorates the 150 anniversary of the scientist J. E. Purkyne. A third will celebrate the occasion of the National Philatelic Exhibition at Bratislava with two values, and a fourth will be issued to advertise the Little Entente and their aims.

Dominican Republic has commemorated the erection of an obelisk to mark the first anniversary renaming of the capital, Trujillo City, on January 11th with a series of three stamps. The designs of the stamps are the same and picture a view of the obelisk in the center with a portrait of President Rafael Trujillo at the left and a story of the obelisk at the right.

Finland portrays on a new set of stamps some of the early wooden warships and sailing vessels under full sail. These vessels remind one of the days when harbors were filled with wooden craft, which today have been replaced with the faster moving steamships.

New United States Stamps

The 3c values of the Army and Navy series were issued on Feb. 15, and the 4c values are expected near the 15th of March, although no official notice had been received from the Post Office Department when this column was written.

Two new airmail stamps have been issued in 20c and 50c denominations to be used primarily on the trans-Pacific service when extended to China. The first flight on the new through service from San Francisco to Macao and Hong Kong is scheduled to leave San Francisco on March 24, or soon thereafter. The new stamps are the same size and design as the 25c trans-Pacific airmails, except that the inscription "November 1935" has been omitted.

Answers to Jumbled States

California; Connecticut; Delaware; Indiana; Kansas; Massachusetts; Minnesota; Mississippi; Montana; Nebraska; New Hampshire; South Carolina.

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Separate camp for sisters. Booklets. Mrs. N. B. Knorr. Box 547, Orrs Island, Maine.

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IN KEEPING WITH YOUR HIGH STANDARDS

The Home Forum

Another New England

THE boiled dinner has settled it. After the last juicy mouthful, I went out to ask Mrs. Sweeting if the dish were a common one at Harbour Island.

"Boiled dinner?" said she. "Yes, it is. We prefer it with ham, but ham is dear. Salt beef is what we use generally, and a boiled dinner with salt beef in it is very common eating. Why do you ask?"

But Mrs. Sweeting, it proved, had never seen New England. Even the name had no depth of meaning to her. The talk turned to boats as usual: the *Pieces of Eight* is in, looking neat and ready, and we could see black Jim Rolle polishing up her fittings.

Boiled dinners—pieces of eight: here is the contradiction. The palm leaves toss and glitter, the Union Jack flutters against the bright tropical sky, February oleanders nod full of scent. Jim Rolle's great-great-grandfather was Lord Rolle's slave. Yet here, with the old pirate waters of the Bahamas all about, I am in New England, and am full to the top with a good Down East boiled dinner.

EVEN BEFORE I came to Harbour Island I began to suspect that there was "another New England" in the Bahamas. Captain Carey of the *Alice Mabel* was an Abaco man, from Hope Town, yet certainly a Yankee: I had been out with him a week on his Exuma mail rounds, heard him say grace at every meal, and learned to know the integrity and salt goodness of that witty man. His Hope Town, like Harbour Island, is a cay settlement, a ship town strictly, on a scrap of land too small to find wheeled vehicles or telephones useful. When he talked of the place, I thought I saw it in my mind's eye, and perhaps I did, well enough.

But Harbour Island, to seaward of Eleuthera, and a similar sort of place is more in the New England spirit than I had expected. From the boat I could see Bahamian stone houses painted pink with white quoins, in the Nassau Georgian style. They were no surprise. But here also, good gracious! were Cape Cod cottages, silvery and low, and white picket fences. And on the half crescents of grass and beach to left and right of the wharf, the ships' carpenters were at work on white boats tilted up on the blocks.

STILL THE WONDER grew, when I got ashore. These retired seafaring men, with their gray hairs—hadn't I seen them at Portsmouth or Woods Hole? All day they sit under the tree on which notices are posted, their feet in the workbench shavings, watching the new generation build its boats. The carpenters, too, these hard-working Alburys and Thompsons, proud of their good reputation, have the Yankee air.

The hotel book-shelf has it: Scott and Whittier, Hawthorne, George Eliot, and the Bible commentaries. The white churches with their thin-toned silvery bells, the shuttered dormers, the lights burning in hurricane glasses in King Street halls at night, the little girls playing cat's-cradle, the small boys sailing toy boats, the sea anecdotes and Bible turns of phrase, glasses of bright jelly on the kitchen sills, cake flavored with rose-water, steamy chowders—all are in the good Down East tradition.

Sundays, too, have the Down East air. "What! on the Sabbath?" cried Mrs. Sweeting when her grandson proposed bringing up his magic lantern. Boat racing is not thought of. Hymn music drifts through town on the salt wind.

ALL THE SAME, here is the tropics' edge. Harbour Island has its tropical flavor. The small boys' boats are half coconut-husks. The bright jellies are made from fragrant guavas. Not roses, but ruby bougainvillaeas smother the Cape Cod cottages. Goats trip down the limestone streets morning and evening. And negro voices, apt in shouting and laughter, ring out: here come two girls with trays on their heads filled with gay-colored papaws, okra, peppers, and squash slices. Jim Rolle, shaking out his polishing cloth, bursts into a cockatoo screech of negro song.

Then quiet returns, except for the monotonous small thud of caulking; and up the steps comes Mr. Ingraham with a bag of "dillies." Weather-beaten and kindly-eyed, the old sailor excuses the intrusion with a verse from Scripture, then settles down to talk of boats. "I see the *Pieces of Eight* came in," he says, beaming at her. "She was built 'ere, you know." And I hear again of the big *Ena K*, the *St. Mary of Stafford*, and other Island daughters—of hurricane hazards and sailing races: "She stood up stiff as a tree!" he cries in admiration, thinking of one race, while about us the New England spell rises again in the salty air.

BUT IF HARBOUR ISLAND is a tropical New England, it is also a New England of an older day. The industrial age has never touched it. Boats and fishing are its persistent concerns. Its fields are worked with Arcadian simplicity: at daybreak the men, with baskets and cutlasses in their hands, wade out to their boats; the sun, peering over the rooftops, brightens the sails they raise and away they skim across the blue harbor to their Eleutherian gardens. The evening return is no less pretty; and, as they anchor in the quick-gathering dusk, the wharf-beacon-lighter trudges out, and climbs his stubby ladder.

Moreover, old singing games survive here, and not as gymnasium chores for bored third-graders either. They are alive, boisterous, and habitual. When the lanterns are hung in the King Street shack, and *The Farmer in the Dell* gets going, it is no museum piece revived: the Knife that the Cheese has chosen runs the risk of having his head cracked on the ceiling—it is the privilege of the men to toss him. In other games kissing privileges are as uproariously used. The clapping and stamping make King Street echo.

The first time I heard the music I peered in the windows bug-eyed. But the next time I was included in the frolic, and came home at last to my mosquito canopy, as tired, as the saying goes, as the elephant who could flap only one ear at a time.

YES, TODAY, EATING one of Mr. Ingraham's good sapodillas, and looking out at the boats at anchor, I hear the old tunes again running through my head:

Little red wagon,
painted blue—

or the energy of:

King WILLiam was King
JAMES's son,
All the royal race is run—

which couplet, by the way, shows what can happen to history when it is preserved in the folklore form. It was certainly a song to make your feet stamp.

And then that last game when the company, men, women and children, poured out into the starlit street and hopped off, exchanging partners as we wound among the sleeping houses, and bawling:

You'll be the reaper
And I'll be the binder:
For I have lost my true love
And right here to find her!

Here was a remnant, not only of old New England, but of Merry England before it. Nor was the fun spoiled, but only made more hilarious, when the goats, terrified by this midnight music, jumped a fence, and broke through our ranks.

FOR AN END to the party Mr. Jason Thompson raised a hymn. *God be with you till we meet again*, it was, for he is going off to Nassau, to college, on the next mail boat, and the party was in his honor.

It seemed a fitting good-night. Back we came to a more familiar New England, from the far, gay, antique Maypole one through which we had gone dancing. We were back in the New England of hymn music once again, of schooling, nets drying, weather-beaten gables—And, of course, as I found this noon to my good fortune, back to the dear New England of boiled dinners.

GLANVILLE SMITH

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARDI GRAS, BY PAUL CÉZANNE. *In the Museum of Modern Western Art, Moscow*

THIS carnival subject of a Harlequin and a Pierrot is one of two paintings by Cézanne, belonging to the Museum of Western Art in Moscow, which were exhibited during October at the New Burlington Galleries, London. The other was a view of "La Montagne Sainte Victoire," and these two Cézannes were respectively in the Stchoukine and Morosoff private collections in Moscow before they became part of the new Museum of Modern Western Art.

One of the best known of his many paintings of Harlequins, "Mardi Gras" originally belonged to Cézanne's early patron, M. Choquet, and later passed into the possession of Messrs. Durand-Ruel. Cézanne was never a fluent figure painter, and it is interesting to contrast the proudly alert figure of the young Harlequin—undeniably alive and moving notwithstanding the queer painting of the lower left leg—with the rather wooden and unconvincing figure of the Pierrot. Yet, for all its defects, the picture has a wistful, human appeal, while the splendor of its color—as so often happens with Cézanne—makes us forgive and ignore any imperfections in the drawing. Color, space, light, air and a curious sense of human life; these are great qualities the presence of which makes it an uncongenial task to fix our gaze on the heel of Achilles.

FRANK RUTTER

Steps to a Library

AND who that built you long ago
Could ever then have known,
How eager steps would hollow out
This harsh, unyielding stone.

EDITH LOMBARD SQUIRES

Books We Were Told to Read

WE MAY presume that there has been no period in which grown-up people have recommended to children the novels of contemporary renown. Thackeray was not considered a suitable novelist for our grandfathers to recommend to our fathers, just as Hardy was not considered a suitable novelist for our fathers to recommend to us. Yet by some strange freak of the parental mind there is no hesitation in supposing that the novels which appealed to them in their prime will appeal to their children in their nonage. Thus, as a matter of course, *Pendennis* and *Vanity Fair* were put forward in my youth as good books for twelve-year-olds. Possibly in this parental habit may be found an explanation of the way each successive generation of youth seems to enter life in a state equipped to deal with progress, and why parents are heard expressing bewilderment at the advanced ideas of that younger generation. A book like *Vanity Fair* formerly struck hardened men of the world as cynical, as cruelly cynical, as dangerously cynical. Yet we were invited to read *Vanity Fair* at an age when cynicism should have been a great deal more dangerous than it ever was to the hardened men of the world who read that great novel when it first appeared. What I find significant is that such books of Thackeray or Dickens as I read in my nonage I can read again with pleasure now when a good deal of the world is behind me, and that those of their books I did not happen to read then I find it impossible to read now. It is easy to believe that I did genuinely appreciate *Pickwick Papers*, *Dombey and Son*, and *David Copperfield* when I was a boy; but I confess I find it very difficult to believe that I appreciated *Vanity Fair*. Yet I must have derived from it the illusion of enjoying a vital experience, for otherwise I should not be able to make that early reading of *Vanity Fair* a permanent foundation for reading it again.

Not that these light-hearted recommendations of classical novels by our elders were always successful. Jane Austen was early pressed upon my attention, but I was well into my twenties before I was able to enjoy the work of one whose work I now enjoy above that of all other novelists. . . .

George Eliot was another novelist whose books our pastors and masters thought we were equipped to read in the tender green of youth, particularly *The Mill on the Floss*. Obstinacy combined with contrariness prevented my ever doing so; but *Romola* made a deep impression which endured until *The Cloister and the Hearth*, read in one of Chatto and Windus's "yellowbacks," obliterated it. Then came the day when lightly and casually my father tossed a volume to me across the table.

"Here," he said, "this is more in your line than mine."

That volume was *Treasure Island*. This was in the year 1890 when I was seven years old, and if some good fairy offered to give me back a few hours of early youth I would choose those hours when I was reading *Treasure Island* for the first time.—COMPTON MACKENZIE, in "Literature in My Time." (London: Rich & Cowan.)

The Cows

Down from the rocky pastures
On the little paths
Between outcrop and outcrop move the cows
Slowly, in single file, unhurried, cropping
The well-cropped grass,
The leader wears a bell,
Slowly, unhurried, as the sun sinks low
The cows come to the pasture bars, and wait.

Slowly the cows move upward from the alders
Where they have browsed on grass that grows from mud.
The red-winged black-birds fly up from the rushes,
The little snakes glide from the passing threat
Of those unhurrying hoofs. Pausing and browsing
The cows come to the pasture bars, and wait.

Down the long lanes, half fenced with stones, half wire
The cows walk slowly; black and white, or brown
Darkening to soot, or brown and white, the cattle
Flow down the rocky stream-beds of the farm lanes
Like quiet water flowing to a pool.
Their bells strike an occasional ripple sound of music,
And then are still, among the drowsy cows.

Westward the sun moves, and westward, westward
It shines upon the cattle moving slowly
The world is full of cows forever pacing
Tranquilly in the light of a late sun,
Forever moving to a sound of cowbells
Drowsily waiting at a million barriers,
Placidly waiting for the night to come.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Our Daily Thanksgiving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY great numbers of happy people are uplifted and strengthened by singing praises to the great and holy name of God, ever-present Love. Acknowledging God as the inexhaustible source of all good has caused them to be grateful for healthy, happy, and purposeful lives. The Psalmist declares joyously (Psalms 92:1, 2), "It is a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord, and to sing praises unto thy name, O most High: to shew forth thy lovingkindness in the morning, and thy faithfulness every night."

Spontaneous gratitude does not wait for a certain day in which to express itself, since a truly thankful heart must daily count its blessings. Referring to the constant effort to be good, Mary Baker Eddy has said (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 4), "Its motives are made manifest in the blessings they bring,—blessings which, even if not acknowledged in audible words, attest our worthiness to be partakers of Love."

A student of Christian Science once learned the healing power of grateful thought through a helpful lesson. For some time, after rising in the morning, a great sense of depression seemed to take possession of her thought. Her efforts to carry on her metaphysical study and to perform her household duties seemed joyless, apathetic, and useless. Then one day she received spiritual light and inspiration while pondering the experience of Paul and Silas. These two faithful witnesses of the truth Jesus taught were cast into prison. They had been followed by a "damsel possessed with a spirit of divination," and Paul, with moral courage and the vigor of understanding, had rebuked and cast out "the spirit." Her masters, enraged, because the girl was their source of income, "caught Paul and Silas," and caused them to be beaten and imprisoned. They spent no time in lamenting their misfortune, or in outbursts of so-called righteous indignation. At midnight they lifted their thought in praise to God. As they continued to pray and sing, it is recorded that, suddenly, "the foundations of the prison were shaken," the prison doors were opened, and "every one's bands were loosed." Reassured by Paul, even the prison-keeper and his household, filled with reverential awe, "rejoiced, believing in God."

Then the student of Christian Science thought, If those two sorely-tried men could rejoice, I too can praise God! Many loved hymns, replete with ringing declarations of His goodness and mercy, came to her thought. She sang them often during the days that followed, and received a beautiful healing because she too had put on "the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness" (Isaiah 61:3).

How faithfully Jesus expressed the spiritual beauty of gratitude! When he fed the hungry multitude and raised his beloved friend Lazarus, he thanked God before the demonstrations were evident to human sense. He also rebuked ingratitude. When ten lepers were cleansed and only one returned to give thanks, Jesus asked (Luke 17:17, 18), "Where are the nine?" and said, "There are not found that returned to give glory to God, save this stranger." There is a lesson here for all. Sometimes ingratitude or indifference seems to be the only response to one's sacrifice of self, time, and effort. One cannot afford to let this chill his ardor for doing good. The right thinker knows that good work is done for God and humanity, not to win the praise of men.

Ingratitude may be called a phase of mental blindness, claiming to hide the reality of God's presence, guidance, and power. Gratitude, actively present in thought, brings fulfillment and fruition and routs their seeming opposites, disappointment and frustration. Daily thanksgiving for Love's providing quickens spiritual discernment, "that we might know the things that are freely given to us of God" (I Corinthians 2:12).

How often human contacts are sweetened and purified by mutual appreciation of good! A grateful word of commendation for another's good deeds has often aroused him to further efforts toward righteousness. Man is God's beloved son, expressing purity, wholeness, and joyous activity. What a blessed truth for which to strive and be thankful every day!

Mrs. Eddy has told us something we can well afford to ponder with regard to the beautiful quality of thankfulness: "Gratitude is much more than a verbal expression of thanks. Action expresses more gratitude than speech" (Science and Health, p. 3). Is not this analogous to Jesus' admonition, "Freely ye have received, freely give"? True giving is living and working to glorify God and bless mankind.

No one in this age has more truly exemplified grateful giving than Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Today great numbers of men and women are beneficiaries of her unselfish, loving, and indefatigable labors that all may learn of God. Those whose lives have been blessed by her teaching echo her own beautiful words (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 275), "Father, we thank Thee that Thy light and Thy love reach earth, open the prison to them that are bound, console the innocent, and throw wide the gates of heaven." May more of this light and love shine in the hearts of men, that our God, "who daily loadeth us with benefits," shall be glorified and praised in song and deed!

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian)

ЕЖЕДНЕВНАЯ БЛАГОДАРНОСТЬ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ВОСПЕВАЯ великое и святое имя Господа—вездесущей Любви—люди испытывают большой под'ем духа и прилив новых сил. Таких счастливых людей теперь очень много на свете. Признав тот факт, что Бог является неисчерпаемым источником всего блага, они в результате этого преисполнены благодарностью за жизнь счастливую, здоровую и полезную. Псалмопевец радостно восклицает (Псалтырь 91:1, 2), "Благо есть славить Господа и петь имени Твоему, Всевышний. Возвещать утром милость Твою и истину Твою в ночи."

Само по себе чувство благодарности вовсе не должно дожидаться какого нибудь определенного случая для того, чтобы себя проявить. Истинно-благодарное сердце каждый день подводит итог уже полученным милостям. Говоря о неустанных стараниях человека всегда быть хорошим, Мэри Бэкер Эдди пишет (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures стр. 4), "Мотив этих стараний проявляется в приносимых им благословениях,—благословениях хотя бы и не признанных гласно, но свидетельствующих о том, что мы достойны приобщиться Любви."

Что благодарная мысль имеет в себе целительные свойства, было понято одной ученицей Христианской Науки благодаря следующему поучительному примеру. С некоторого времени она вставала по утрам с тяжелым чувством уныния на сердце. Пыталась-ли она заниматься Христианской Наукой, пыталась-ли исполнять свои обязанности по хозяйству—все казалось ей безотрадным, безразличным и бесполезным. Но вот в один день она вспомнила об испытаниях Павла и Силы и призадумалась над ними. Размышления эти озарили ее духовным светом и вдохновили ее. Павел и Сила, верные свидетели истины, которой учил Иисус, были ввергнуты в темницу при следующих обстоятельствах. Их преследовала шаг за шагом одна "служанка одержимая духом проницательным." Во всеоружии своего нравственного мужества и со всей энергией своего духовного понимания Павел изгнал из нее "духа." Господа этой служанки, для которых она являлась источником доходов, пришли в яростное негодование "схватили Павла и Силу" и приказали их избить палками. Но Павел и Сила не стали терять своего времени и вместо того, чтобы жаловаться на свою несчастную судьбу или предаваться, так называемому, справедливому негодованию, они вознесли свои мысли к Всевышнему, славя и восхваляя Его. И вот в то время, как они молились и пели, внезапно "поколебалось основание темницы," растворились все двери "и у всех узы ослабели." Даже страж темничный, успокоенный Павлом и преисполнившийся благоговения, со всем домом своим "возрадовался, что уверовал в Бога."

Если эти двое жестоко-пострадавших людей, могли радоваться, то и я-могу восхвалять Бога! Так подумала ученица Христианской Науки. И она стала припоминать разные любимые гимны, в которых так обильно звучит благовесть об Его доброте и милосердии. И все следующие дни она распевала эти гимны и в результате этого получила прекрасное исцеление, ибо и она облеклась в славную одежду радости вместо одежды "унылого духа" (Исайя 61:3).

С какой верностью Иисус постоянно выражал духовную красоту благодарности. Когда он накормил голодную толпу и когда он воскресил своего любимого друга Лазаря,—в обоих случаях он возблагодарил Бога, прежде чем можно было увидеть земным взором то, что он свершил. Иисус резко порицал отсутствие благодарности. Когда из десяти исцеленных прокаженных, только один возвратился, чтобы воздать благодарность, Иисус спросил (Лука 17:17, 18): "Где-же девять?" и прибавил: "Как они не возвратились воздать славу Богу, кроме сего иноплеменника?" Тут имеется урок для всех нас. Иногда, жертвуя собой, нашим временем, нашим трудом, мы, повидимому, ничего не получаем в ответ, кроме неблагодарности, или равнодушия. Но это не должно охлаждать нашего рвения делать добро, мы не можем себе этого позволить. Тот кто умеет правильно мыслить, знает, что добро творится для Бога и для человечества, а не ради получения благодарности от людей.

Неблагодарность может быть рассматриваема, как вид душевной слепоты, думающей скрыть от нас тот реальный факт, что Бог всегда с нами, что Он нами управляет и что Ему принадлежит вся власть. Когда мысли наши заполнены благодарностью и когда чувство это активно, то оно приносит плодотворные результаты и вытесняет из наших мыслей их кажущиеся противуположности: разочарование и обманутые ожидания. Ежедневное воздаяние нашей благодарности за то, что нам дается Любовию, увеличивает нашу прозорливость, дабы мы могли "Знать, дарованное нам от Бога" (I Кор. 2:12).

Как часто бывает, что смягчаются и просветляются взаимные отношения людей, когда они взаимно признают то, что в них есть хорошего. Одобрив с чувством благодарности чей нибудь хороший поступок, мы этим усиливаем в человеке желание идти в направлении праведности. Человек—возлюбленный сын Бога—проявляет душевную чистоту, целостность и радостную активность. Вот она благословенная истина, ради которой стоит делать усилия и за которую мы должны быть каждодневно благодарны.

Относительно прекрасных свойств благодарности Mrs. Эдди сказала нам нечто, над чем стоит призадуматься: "Благодарность нечто большее нежели устное выражение признательности. Действие выражает благодарность больше нежели речь" (Science and Health стр. 3). Не есть-ли это тоже, что сказал Иисус: "Даром получили, даром давайте." Давать по настоящему значит жить и работать для того, чтобы прославлять Бога и благославлять человечество.

Никто в этом отношении не дал нам, в наши дни, такого наглядного примера, как Mrs. Эдди, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, дававшая от полноты благодарного сердца. С бескорыстной любовию она неустанно трудилась, чтобы всем дать возможность познать Бога, и великое множество людей ей ныне глубоко обязаны. Люди, жизнь которых была осчастливлена ее учением, повторяют ее-же прекрасные слова (Miscellaneous Writings стр. 275): "Отче, мы благодарим Тебя за то, что Твой свет и Твоя любовь доходят до земли, открывают темницу заключенным, утешают невинных и широко распахивают врата рая." Да светятся этот свет и эта любовь более обильно в сердцах людей дабы наш Бог, который ежедневно "возлагает на нас бремя своих милостей" был прославлен и восхвален в песнопениях и делах наших.

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Copenhagen by Night

COPENHAGEN, like many cities, seems more discoverable at night! The streetcars and sidewalks are then less crowded and one has a better opportunity to make observations. The pearliness of the sky has given place to that beautiful mandarin blue, which is peculiar to northern skies between the long twilight and the star-spangled hours. The Danish language has the word *stemningsfuld* that expresses the appropriate atmosphere, but in English there is no corresponding word.

Copenhagen is a city of churches and towers; the clearness of the atmosphere gives them an appearance that is at once impressive and appealing, with a fragility that is absent in daylight hours. A mellow glow bathes the lower parts of the buildings, while the upper parts of the towers are lost in the blue night. One thinks of a poem that is incomplete, or of a story left unfinished; yet the whole effect harmonizes this beautiful city with its many waterways.

Theaters, cinemas and vaudeville are now emptying their crowds into the street. In Store-get many of the lights have been turned down in the shop windows, and the merciless street lights throw a beamless glare onto the faces of the passers-by in the street, making them look harder and sterner than by day. In this part of the city, it is quieter. As one enters the Kongens Nytorb Square and passes by Nyhavn, one hears the splash of oars, as a phantom vessel moves in the canal. Suddenly, borne on the wings of the night wind, out of the stillness comes the clear deep tones of the song of the clock at the Raadhus, chiming the hour of twelve. It is midnight in Copenhagen. Standing in the darkness, one realizes that the city has individuality, this town where so many great things have happened, over which so many years have passed! The hour is *stemningsfuld!*

E. A. K.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1937

Senate Inquiry Hits Campaign Costs in Maine

Questionable Bookkeeping Practices Criticized by Committee

Probe Elsewhere

Finds Nothing to Warrant Action in Bay State, R. I. and N. H. Charges

Findings of the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee regarding charges of election irregularities in four New England states:

Maine: "Questionable bookkeeping practices" by Republican State Committee.

New Hampshire: Alleged excessive expenditures "not of serious consequence."

Massachusetts: Nothing to substantiate the charges.

Rhode Island: Distribution of literature "satisfactorily explained."

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The Senate campaign expenditures committee reported today its investigators had found evidence of "questionable bookkeeping practices" in the Maine presidential campaign.

The report submitted to the Senate said, however, "The committee took no further action after the election, except to complete its records with a view to forming possible legislative recommendations."

Outlining findings in Maine during three examinations by committee investigators, the report said:

"In one of the first reports to the committee, investigators revealed a large list of contributors to the Republican campaign fund by persons residing outside the State. Some names of contributors were withheld from the investigators during their early efforts, but later were disclosed.

"The Republican committee maintained a special fund apparently for political purposes and investigators . . . were given various explanations as to the reasons for its existence. The general explanation was that the special fund was one on which the committee could draw for special purposes and was a more convenient method of handling such expenditures than through the usual regular channels.

Townsend Movement

"In addition to questionable bookkeeping practices, the investigators found that some money had been received from persons interested politically in the Townsend movement. One individual stated that the Republican State Committee had reimbursed him in excess of $250 for funds he had used to defray expenses of a group sent to the Townsend convention in Cleveland. . . . Canceled checks were found by investigators showing that the amount of reimbursement probably exceeded $500."

The committee reported "strenuous effort" by both major parties in Maine "to elect their candidates by expenditure of money, distribution of literature, and other methods." When a report reached the committee that voters on relief were being threatened with disfranchisement under an interpretation placed by certain election officials on the state pauper law, the report said, Walter Myers, committee counsel, submitted a brief "clarifying" the situation.

The committee found Louis J. Brann, Democratic candidate for the Senate, received contributions of $1010 and spent $750 in his campaign, and Wallace H. White Jr., the successful Republican candidate, received $12,000 and spent $9565.

Conditions Elsewhere

The committee reported it had investigated charges of election irregularities in Massachusetts and Rhode Island without finding any situation warranting further action.

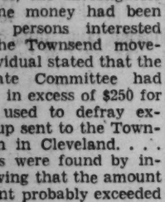
A complaint alleging excessive expenditures by Gov. H. Styles Bridges, Republican candidate for senator in New Hampshire, the committee report added, "resulted in a brief investigation which disclosed that the charges were not of serious consequence."

In Massachusetts, the report said, charges that candidate of all parties

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Unsettled weather, probably with light rain tonight and Friday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 30's; colder Friday afternoon and night; moderate southwesterly winds, shifting to northerly and northeasterly during Friday.

Maine: Cloudy tonight and Friday, probably light rain changing to snow; warmer this afternoon; colder by Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Friday, probably light rain changing to snow; colder Friday and in north portion tonight.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight and Friday, probably light rain in east and light rain changing to snow in west portion; colder Friday and in west portion late tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably light rain tonight and Friday; colder Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest and west winds, probably shifting to north and northeast on Friday, and overcast weather with occasional rain tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	38	30	Minneapolis	22	22
Bermuda	58	58	New Orleans	54	52
Chicago	44	42	New York	38	34
Denver	36	30	Norfolk	40	38
Helena	32	32	Philadelphia	36	36
Jacksonville	54	52	St. Louis	46	46
Kansas City	46	44	San Francisco	54	54
Los Angeles	58	58	Washington	38	38
Miami	70	68			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T. March 4
B—Minimum, March 3.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 4:18 p. m.; height, 7.9 feet.
Friday, 4:36 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet.
Light Ash Vehicles at 6:07 p. m.

Crew of the Linaria Formally Discharged

Boston News Today

British Consul General Acts

The adult members of the British collier Linaria, on strike since last Thursday, were given until 4 o'clock this afternoon to pack up their belongings and leave the ship, following their refusal to re-sign their articles and continue the voyage to Hopewell, Va., after their formal discharge this morning.

They were called to the British Consulate this morning and informed by the consul general, Hugh Alexander Ford, that they are discharged for "willful disobedience of orders of the master and continued willful neglect of duty," and that they were to be paid off at once.

The men were given until 3 o'clock this afternoon to re-sign their articles if they are willing to do so, and to proceed with the voyage. By noon, they had not reached a decision on this point and were in conference with their attorney, Sidney S. Grant.

In the meantime the Boston agents for the Stag Line, owners of the Linaria, stated that they have a complete new crew ready to sign on and that the vessel will sail for Hopewell, Va. within 48 hours after the new or old crews are signed on this afternoon.

The three apprentices on board the Linaria, who are 17 to 18 years old, were given a separate and

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Insurance Firm Asks for License

Appointment of a special legislative commission to investigate the issuance of a certificate of incorporation and a license to transact business to the Commonwealth Mutual Liability Insurance Company was demanded by Representative Philip Barnet of New Bedford before the legislative committee on rules today; the company is now in the hands of receivers, having been petitioned into bankruptcy.

Representative Barnet, who said he filed his order when the company went into bankruptcy, declared the public had a right to know all the circumstances surrounding the company's incorporation, its methods of conducting business and paying claims. He charged that back of the Massachusetts incorporators was a group of New York men. Mr. Barnet said he desired information as to why the state commissioner of insurance approved this company in the first place, and how people from other states can operate, as he believes they operated, under a screen and what relations the company's operation may have on the rate situation in Massachusetts. He said the company had 2300 policies outstanding and that the policy holders will be called upon to make up the losses as they are liable for assessment.

Grover C. Hoyt, a newspaper man appearing as a citizen, charged that the seven original directors of the company were "dummies." He charged that before the starting of this company it was commonly rumored in Boston that a New York gang was coming into this state to take any kind of a risk. Their purpose, he said, was to fleece the people and they accomplished their purpose. He continued, "If Mr. DeCelles, the insurance commissioner, did not hear of these rumors he was the only man in the insurance world of Boston who did not know of them."

Teacher Oath Law Defense Is Opened

Spokesmen for the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion led a defense of the teachers' oath law before the legislative committee on education today.

Declaring they were not opposed to the teaching of Communism, but to the preaching of it, the defenders of the oath said the law's significance had been generally misunderstood and misinterpreted.

Opponents of the law spoke in behalf of a repeal measure at a previous hearing on Tuesday.

The law, adopted in 1935, requires teachers of the state to swear they will "support" the Constitutions of the State and Nation.

Cornelius F. Dinneen, vice-commander of the State Department of the Legion, read a statement to the committee from Dr. William P. Ryan, State Commander, in which Dr. Ryan said:

"Anything that has been said against the oath law has been based upon a misunderstanding, either fancied or real. It is no insult to any person to be asked to take an oath

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Alien Veteran's Re-entrance Urged

Corporal Roy Tessier, blind World War veteran, and his wife Eva, both of Boston, were still in Montreal today awaiting word from immigration authorities in Washington that will allow them to re-enter the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Tessier have been in Canada since last September when examiners at Newport, Vt., refused to permit them to return to this country on the grounds that they were aliens.

Investigation by immigration officials revealed that both Mr. and Mrs. Tessier were born in Canada and Mr. Tessier entered the country illegally prior to 1917, but they have lived in Massachusetts since 1911. Mr. Tessier joined the American army in 1917, and served with the A. E. F. in France from July 15, 1918, to June 25, 1919.

An appeal to President Roosevelt to cut the red tape involved was made last night by United States Marshal John J. Murphy of Boston, who sent a letter to the White House reciting the facts.

Marshal Murphy wrote: "This is a most deserving case, worthy of every consideration of the immigration officials to cut the official red tape and allow this man and woman who have been residents of this country for more than 25 years, maintained a permanent home, reared an American-born child, and who defended his country in the armed service of the United States during the World War, to re-enter and carry on as an American citizen."

The marshal pointed out that if the veteran is allowed to return home now, he can avail himself of the law of 1932, which entitled resident alien veterans to naturalization. This law, however, expires on June 25 of this year.

Dog Racing Issue Before Committee

Charges that New York and Chicago, gangsters are the real owners of the dog-race tracks in Massachusetts were being studied by the legislative committee on legal affairs today.

The charges were made by Leland Bickford, radio news commentator, in support of a bill calling for an investigation of dog racing in this State.

'Thus Far—But No Farther'

Avery Lord

At State Barrier in R. I. Truck Strike

Boston & Taunton Transportation Company Truck, Massachusetts Registration A-24449, Stopped at State Line on Broadway in Pawtucket, R. I., and Forced to Turn Back Into Massachusetts. Half an Hour After This Picture Was Taken a Similar Truck Bearing the Same License Plates Was Again Stopped at the Same Spot, Again Forced Back. Just as It Crossed the State Line, Pawtucket Police Report, "It Was Set on Fire by a Person or Persons Unknown." Striking Truck Drivers Helped the Truckman Extinguish the Fire

Quinn Sees Hope For Settlement In Truck Strike

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 4 (AP)—Gov. Robert E. Quinn today expressed the belief there was a "reasonable possibility" of adjusting a three-day truck strike which so far has resulted in the burning of two trucks on the highway and detention of three men.

In a statement issued a few hours before a scheduled meeting of union heads and representatives of trucking firms with State Labor Director Thomas F. McMahon, the Governor said:

"I believe there is a reasonable possibility of adjusting the strike in this conference or at least the possibility of making real headway."

He added that he and Mr. McMahon had approved an agreement made by both parties in the strike, whereby trucks carrying perishable goods would display stickers and be allowed to proceed. He said he had received no formal complaints regarding a shortage of fuel or other necessities.

Police Criticized

The Governor criticized the Pawtucket Police Department and said he would send in the state police unless order was maintained in that city. One truck was burned there yesterday.

The strike of approximately 2000 drivers resulted from the refusal of trucking firms to grant wage increases of approximately 26 per cent.

The only violence occurred yesterday and early today, when the contents of two trucks were destroyed by fire.

Three men were detained by state police early today for stopping trucks. No charges were placed against them immediately.

In his statement, the Governor criticized Federal Conciliator Charles J. Post, who arrived yesterday as an "observer."

"I am informed," said the chief executive, "Mr. Post is doing nothing except observing. Observation does not settle strikes. I believe this strike also involves a question of interstate commerce. For that reason I believe a federal representative should be given instructions to assist in efforts to settle the strike."

Expect Law and Order

The Governor said reports reaching him indicated that Pawtucket was the only part of the State where difficulties were being experienced. "I intend," he continued, "to notify the director of public safety in Pawtucket again that we expect the police department to maintain law and order.

"The Pawtucket police are charged with the responsibility of maintaining law and order. If they fail completely to enforce the law, I will send state police in."

The second truck was fired at the Smithfield-Johnston town line early today after men believed to be pickets had tried unsuccessfully to stop it. Its cargo of newspapers—15,000 copies of this week's issue of the Cranston Herald—was destroyed but the truck itself was not damaged badly.

Strike pickets were most effective in Pawtucket, where, at the state line on Newport Avenue, they maintained a rigid blockade all day. Some trucks, bearing perishables or fuel for state institutions, were escorted across the line by strikers them-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Law Providing Punishment Of 'Labor Spies' Advocated

Legislative Hearings

Unless the Massachusetts Legislature provides lawful means by which "labor spies" may be punished for fomenting strikes and acting "only as the police should act," labor unions will undertake "prosecution and punishment" by "means of which we know best," Thomas F. Burns, New England C. I. O. leader, warned today.

Mr. Burns appeared before the legislative committee on the judiciary to favor a bill outlawing the activities of detectives posing as employees and undercover workers to spy on labor organizers. On this proposal the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis, is co-operating with its competing organization, the American Federation of Labor.

Kenneth I. Taylor, legislative agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, the organization sponsoring the legislation, led the proponents of which there were a dozen, representing various unions throughout the State.

Opponents Later

The opposition, represented in the main by James F. Cavanagh of Boston, former Republican candidate for United States Senator, will be heard this afternoon.

Mr. Burns produced the most startling testimony before the hearing, charging that detective agencies actually solocited employers to hire them and once on the job did everything to continue and increase the work.

He told of detectives in one plant, "five miles from Boston," finding no evidence of trouble, producing a revolver as evidence that employees were arming. The purchase of that revolver, he said, was traced definitely back to the detective agency.

Mr. Burns also insisted detectives deliberately provoked sabotage, and that they planted dynamite under his hotel bed one night as evidence of a planned labor uprising. He said later a bombing did occur which was finally proved to have been engineered by a leader of a "strike-breaking" organization.

After testifying that private police had been armed and trained in Ohio by an officer of the Ohio National Guard, Mr. Burns declared:

Act as Police

"You permit detectives to act only as police should act. You permit them to commit sabotage without prosecution and punishment.

"If you continue to permit this, the only alternative is prosecution and punishment by us. Organized labor will not tolerate 'scabs,' 'rats' and 'finks.'

If you do not deal with them lawfully we will deal with them by means of which we know best."

He further declared "if we are to have industrial peace we must have understanding between the employer and the employees. Pinkerton's (Pinkerton Detective Agency) doesn't desire industrial peace."

Mr. Burns further charged that detectives sometimes pose as governmental agents and approach labor union members to request information in connection with organization activities.

But Mr. Burns' statements, fierce as they were, completely upset the unexcited presentation by Mr. Taylor, who went into the records of the LaFollette civil liberties committee, which is now investigating "labor spy" operations, to prove the existence of the practice.

These records alleged that several Massachusetts concerns have employed detectives for "labor spy" work, and that others had purchased tear gas equipment in preparation for industrial strife. The former firms, the report said, were located in Boston, West Newton, Springfield, Pittsfield, Hopedale, Northampton, Worcester, Northbridge, Whitinsville, Greenfield. The tear gas purchasers were located in Cambridge, Fall River, Southbridge, Taunton, and Worcester.

Mr. Taylor also charged that the Pinkerton firm's income had increased from $1,000,000 in 1933 to nearly double that amount in 1934, 1935 and 1936.

He then pointed out that in 1933 the National Labor Relations Act, guaranteeing labor the right to bargain collectively, was adopted. Thereafter, new unions were formed and organizing increased rapidly.

"At that point," he declared, "Pinkerton's business began definitely to go up, indicating that thefts were not more numerous but that labor activities had increased, therefore the business of the Pinkerton agency increased."

Right to Organize

"The Pinkerton people thrive," he asserted, "when we are given the right to organize collectively."

Later Mr. Taylor said the detective business "is one of the most prosperous. Possibly there is solicitation for that sort of work."

Some time later Mr. Taylor, in answer to questions, said "salesmen go through the South selling the service of undercover men to the employers."

All the proponent speakers charged that many strikes are actually engineered by "undercover men" as a means to force the employment of more detectives as strikebreakers.

"Without detectives there would be fewer misunderstandings between employer and employees, fewer lockouts and strikes," Mr. Taylor argued.

The proposed legislation also was favored by Francis P. Fenton, New England organizer for the American Federation of Labor, William E. G. Batty of New Bedford Central Labor Union, and several others.

The main argument of the proponents was that detective agencies were using illegal and undercover methods to prevent labor from ex-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

'Dogdom Subagent Foldings' Give Weather Air of Mystery

Believe it or not, it was "dogdom subagent foldings kabakos begird" in Boston yesterday, or at least so the U. S. Weather Bureau said.

Before going any further, however, it might be best to explain that those seemingly ambiguous, unrelated and totally irrelevant words are not gibberish, nor is the Weather Bureau playing a game.

They are just the Weather Bureau's abbreviated way of saying that at 7:30 yesterday morning the temperature was 28 degrees, the barometer read 28 degrees, the wind was northerly, traveling at a speed of four miles per hour, the sky was clear, the thermometer climbed to a high of 46 and dropped to a low of 27 during the 24 hour period, the precipitation was not measurable—and so on down the long list of meteorological data.

Not So Mystifying

This abbreviated method of reporting the weather is not as mystifying or confusing as it might appear at first glance, claimed Boston's chief weather expert, G. Harold Noyes, after spending some 30 minutes this morning explaining the system to this reporter, who at the end was still just a little mystified and confused.

"These are code words," Mr. Noyes began, "which are used throughout the United States. It is not a private code, but one broadcast four times daily over long, medium and short waves. A codebook, obtainable by anyone, is published by the Weather Bureau in Washington.

"The system can be learned in two days," Mr. Noyes went on. "It is merely an arrangement of consonants and vowels in a series of words translatable at sight. Code words are formed by the first two syllables of a word, and the position of the word in the sentence determines its identity.

"Take for instance the first word, dogdom. 'D' stands for 20, and 'O' stands for 8. Therefore the temperature in Boston yesterday at 7:30 was 28. In the second syllable there is another 'D' and another 'O,' so we find the barometer read 28 degrees.

"The rest of the words, in each of which are combined several obser-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY PAUL STARK SEELEY, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in Newton Center Woman's Club, Newton Center, 8.

Theaters

COLONIAL — "Idiot's Delight," Pulitzer prize play by Robert E. Sherwood. Starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH — "Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finklehoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown, Mary Chaffey and others. 8:30.

COPLEY—Program of vaudeville presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

UNIVERSITY—George Arliss in "Man of Affairs." 2:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Luckiest Girl in the World." 1:50, 5, 8:10.

BOSTON — "Mysterious Crossing," featuring James Dunn, Jean Rogers, Andy Devine and Hobart Cavanaugh. 11:05 a. m., 2, 4:55, 7:50, 10:30. Stage: "World's Fairest on Parade."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Every Sunday," with Deanna Durbin and Judy Garland. "March of Time," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts. Through Thursday.

UPTOWN — "God's Country and the Woman," featuring George Brent, Beverly Roberts and others. 1, 4, 7, 10:20. Also "The Luckiest Girl in the World." 2:50, 5:40, 8:40.

Radio Programs
On Page 11

MEMORIAL—"On the Avenue," with Dick Powell and Madeleine Carroll. 10:42 a. m., 12:58, 3:16, 5:25, 7:34, 9:49. Tonight: Preview at 10 p. m. of "Sea Devils," with Victor McLaglen, Preston Foster and Ida Lupino.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"In His Steps," with Eric Linden and Cecilia Parker. 2, 5, 8:05. "Great Guy," featuring James Cagney and Mae Clarke. 3:45, 6:50, 10. Also "March of Time," 3:20, 6:25, 9:35. Tomorrow: George Arliss in "Men of Affairs."

TREMONT—"I Live for Love," with Dolores Del Rio. 9, 11:43 a. m., 2:26, 5:25, 8:24. Also "Men in White," with Clark Gable and Myrna Loy. 10:04 a. m., 12:47, 3:46, 6:45, 9:44.

PARAMOUNT AND PENWAY — "Green Light," co-starring Errol Flynn, Anita Louise and Margaret Lindsay. Fenway: 1, 3:35, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:20. Also "Smart Blonde," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane. Fenway: 2, 4:40, 7:15, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:25.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Greta Garbo and Robert Taylor in "Camille." Orpheum: 9:10 a. m. Both theaters: 11:45 a. m., 2:20, 4:45, 7:30, 10. Tomorrow: "When You're in Love," with Grace Moore. Also "Counterfeit Lady," with Ralph Bellamy and Joan Perry.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

FINE ARTS — "Liebelei," featuring Magda Schneider. In German with English subtitles. 1:30, 4:50, 8:05. Also George Arliss in "The Iron Duke." 3:05, 6:20, 9:40.

EXETER—"North of Nome," with Jack Holt and Evelyn Venable. 2:30, 5:20, 8:10. Also "Three Smart Girls," featuring Deanna Durbin and Ray Milland. 3:40, 6:30, 9:20.

MODERN — "Lloyds of London," with Freddie Bartholomew and Madeleine Carroll. 11 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:25. Also "Laughing at Trouble," with Jane Darwell and Lois Wilson. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Tomorrow: Kay Francis in "Stolen Holiday." Also "The Great O'Malley," with Pat O'Brien.

METROPOLITAN—"John Meade's Woman," featuring Edward Arnold. 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. Stage: Paradise on Parade Revue of 1937.

Other Events

CITY CLUB—Capt. John Craig on "Adventures Producing Travel-Thrill Pictures." Members and ladies. 7:45.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Club dance. Hotel Vendome. 8.

Tomorrow

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. Louis Krasner, soloist. 2:30.

AVERY LECTURE—Eunice Harriet Avery on "Interpretations of World Affairs." For the benefit of the Children's Hospital. Hotel Statler, 10:45.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS —"Ancient Glass" guidance tour by Mrs. Tanner, 11.

Bay State Goes Into Reverse On Slipping Process

Japanese Textile Industry Spreads

By the Associated Press

Geneva, March 4

The spectacular spread and expansion of the Japanese cotton textile industry was emphasized yesterday in a voluminous report issued by the International Labor Office.

The report will furnish a basis for discussions at the international textile conference scheduled to open April 2 in Washington.

Japan, it said, has penetrated and won for itself markets all over the world. The report stressed the "continuing shift of cotton mills in the United States from New England to the southern states."

Any hope of solving the problems of the world textile industry, it declared, must arise from international co-operation fostering an orderly development of the industry and from a "secure, decent standard of living for textile workers."

Appointees Win Their Fight To Retain State Jobs

Solidly entrenched in the state income tax division today were five former assistant secretaries to former Governor James M. Curley and a former secretary to Lieutenant Governor Joseph L. Hurley, having survived charges by the Masachusetts State Federation of Taxpayers Associations that their appointments were illegal.

The federation's charges were made on Feb. 10, and the salaries of these six and two employees of the state board of tax appeals were held up by the council until yesterday. At yesterday's council session, however, it was voted to permit the entire eight to remain in service, but the six income tax division employees will receive salary reductions.

The main targets of the federation's challenge were: Alfred L. Smith, William A. Murphy, George B. Underwood, Donald R. Desmond and Thomas A. McDonough, former assistant secretaries to former Governor Curley, and Patrick J. Hurley, cousin and former secretary to former Lieutenant Governor Hurley.

The federation charged its appointments were made on Jan. 6 but that the letter, signed by Henry F. Long, state commissioner of corporations and taxation, and sent to the state commission on administration and finance, was dated back to Nov. 30, thus bringing the appointments under the fiscal year which ended on Nov. 30.

It was also charged that John D. Wright and Elliot Earl were installed in illegally created positions connected with the tax appeals board. Mr. Wright, whom Governor Curley failed to reappoint as member of the board, was made senior legal assistant to the board by the former Governor at $5000 a year. Mr. Earl was appointed as technical expert adviser.

Yesterday the council voted to accept the recommendation of George E. Murphy, state comptroller, that warrants for their pay be approved. At the same time the council approved a salary warrant for Morton H. Burdick, former mem-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Some 425 New Plants or Extensions Are Noted Since 1936 Began

Machinery Tax Lifting a Factor

Associated Industries Say Tide Has Turned in the Out-State Movement

The Associated Industries of Massachusetts today added its voice to the rising din from industrialists and planning authorities reporting a stimulating back-swing of industry into Massachusetts and the apparent end to the 20-year-old migratory trend of business out of the state into other parts of the United States.

Like a page from Massachusetts early history of industrial development was the Associated Industries' report revealing some 425 new industries or major plant expansions since the beginning of 1936. It was this sudden influx of new industries that today influenced the organization to throw into reverse its previous warnings that local business was slowly but steadily slipping out of existence in competition with Japanese and southern cheap labor, heavy taxes, high freight costs and labor troubles.

Machinery Tax

Lifting of the local tax on machinery which meant dropping an annual tax burden of $4,000,000 from industry annually, suspension of the 6 o'clock hour which now permits women to work until 10 p. m., and a more generally sympathetic attitude of the Legislature toward business were seen as the motivating forces behind the stemming of the industrial tide out of Massachusetts.

Silent at last is the old cry that Massachusetts is taxing its industries "out of existence." And instrumental in quieting this cry is the Associated Industries which for 20 years has appeared annually before the Legislature asking that body to refrain from penalizing industry in taxes and restrictive operations for locating in the State. Thus the back-swing of industry is seen as vindicating industrialists in their argument that lower taxes, though they may momentarily slash government revenues, will in the long run open up new resources for public treasuries.

Turn in Tide

Most gratifying to the Associated Industries, which represents 75 per cent of capital invested in Massachusetts business, "is the evidence of a turn in the tide of textiles out of the State." Several new textile concerns were listed. Boston, Haverhill, Fall River, Lynn, Lawrence, Worcester and Holyoke showed the heaviest concentration of new industrial activities, although it was significant that industry was also scattering itself among the smaller industrial communities rather than in the large centers.

"In the lists of new concerns," the report stated, "there are additions to almost every major line of manufacture in wide diversity of goods." This diversification was, in the opinion of the Associated Industries, a most important consideration, "if not the salvation of Massachusetts industry."

Boots and Shoes

Boots and shoes topped the list of new and transferred industries in the State that will affect 5000 workers. Following in order came a long list of new concerns in the "needle trades and the manufacture of hats." Other industries settling here ranged from radio equipment, jewelry, plastic ornaments, cosmetics to antique furniture.

Impressions created over the last few years that Massachusetts was completely on the down grade were declared by the Associated Industries to be now completely dissipated so far as that body was concerned. This State still has the same resources, which explain its history of rapid industrial growth, the association declared. And all that has been required to throw industry into high gear again has been a readjustment of legislative policy.

"Looking back further than the period covered by this survey, the value of manufactured products of Massachusetts and 15 competing states during the depression proves the position of Massachusetts was as favorable in 1935 as it was in 1929. During the six-year period, all states showed a net decline in the value of their manufactured output. Some lost more than Massachusetts, some less.

"But a careful comparison, having in mind the particular industries represented in each case, shows that the much-advertised 'slipping' of Massachusetts as an industrial state came to a halt some time ago."

Difficult Issues Facing State As Rhode Island Enters March

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 4—As far as the weather was concerned March came into Rhode Island like a lamb during the past week, but in the fields of politics and industry the new month found situations anything but lamb-like.

Industrial disputes tied up work at plants in West Warwick and in Woonsocket and truck drivers in Providence called a strike that threatened to have serious effects on many branches of industry that depend on trucking. For Thomas F. McMahon, the new State Director of Labor, the labor trouble offered severe tests of his ability as a mediator. In office only a month, he is faced with the most serious labor situation since the New England textile strikes of 1934.

Politically speaking, too, the State has been active during the week. Nothing of great importance has been taking place in the Legislature, but elsewhere developments captured the interest of Rhode Island taxpayers.

Financial Situation

The problem of how the State shall make its financial ends meet in the fiscal year beginning July 1 remains unsolved while the House committee on Finance goes over the tentative budget bill drawn up by the Governor and his Budget Director. The prospect that taxes will be raised appears to be a certainty and the additional prospect of revisions in the tax structure is being discussed widely.

Gov. Robert E. Quinn, speaking in Westerly, predicted that a state income tax would come "sooner or later." The income tax has been an issue in the State for years and was suggested again this year by the Governor as one of the possible sources of revenue that might be tapped.

When the Governor mentions this tax, however, he is thinking only of the large incomes. During his last campaign he stressed repeatedly that his idea was to tax only those incomes of more than $5000. Similarly he has urged proposals that would lighten the burden of taxation on the owners of small homes and increase, correspondingly, the taxes on large estates.

The much-discussed plan to increase the state tax on gasoline from two to three cents a gallon is expected to be approved by the House Committee and by the Legislature as a whole despite the opposition of automobile clubs and truck associations. But this is only a temporary measure, Governor Quinn pointed out last week. His idea is to impose the tax only for one year and during that time develop and put into effect a "more scientific" tax system on which he and his advisers now are laboring.

Child Labor Bill

The proposed Child Labor Amendment for the federal Constitution came up before the Legislature once more during the week when Representative Pasquale Romano, (D) of Providence, introduced a resolution proposing that this State ratify the measure. A bitter fight is forecast before any action can be taken. Two years ago the issue was raised and long public hearings were conducted, most of the speakers being opposed to the amendment. Representatives of industry and of the Roman Catholic Church led the opposition.

Mr. Romano's resolution was the first touching on this piece of legis-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Anti-Racing Bills Defeated in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 4—Two bills affecting horse racing in this state, one to abolish it outright and another to increase the state's share of the profits, were voted down yesterday by the House ways and means committee. The second bill would have boosted the state's share from 3½ to 5 per cent.

Support Is Given To Proportional Voting Proposals

A bill which would enable Massachusetts cities and towns to adopt a proportional representation system of voting—a method of political reform held vital to the future municipal welfare of Boston—was unanimously supported by various interests today at a hearing before the legislative committee on cities.

Not a single voice was raised in opposition to this bill which has been introduced by Representative Christian A. Herter. Consequently there will be no further hearings on the bill, Senator Thomas H. Plunkett of Adams, chairman of the committee, announced.

A "trial election," under the proportional representation system of voting, was held before the committee this morning. About 75 people attending the hearing participated in this demonstration conducted by George H. Hallett of New York, an expert on the "PR" method of election. By this demonstration the committee was shown how the "PR" method guarantees representation to all classes of voters in an election, minority groups, as well as majority groups.

Diversified Support

Following this, some 25 people representing diversified political interests came forward to speak in favor of Representative Herter's bill.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce, represented by Allison G. Catheron, a director; City Councilor Clement A. Norton; former State Senator Henry Parkman Jr.; and Representative Herter all urged passage of the bill indicating their interest in the measure particularly as it would affect Boston.

The bill, Representative Herter explained, is merely an enabling act by which the cities and towns, if they wish, may adopt the "PR" system. If a city wished to establish proportional representation a petition signed by 10 per cent of the registered voters must first be circulated. Then the issue can be submitted at the next general election as a referendum and if endorsed, can be made effective.

Mr. Parkman, urging the committee to report favorably on the bill, emphasized particularly Boston's need for proportional representation.

In the last six elections for city council, 73 out of 132 candidates have been elected by a minority vote. Nine candidates were elected on less than 30 per cent of the total vote; 36 were elected by between 30 and 40 per cent of the vote, and 38 between 40 and 50 per cent of the vote cast.

Mayoralty Elections

In the last seven mayoralty elections, Mr. Parkman said, only two mayors have been chosen by a majority of the voters; these two have received 53 and 54 per cent of the total vote.

Mr. Hallett, during his demonstration of how proportional representation works, told the committee that this system of election is already well established in the Irish Free State, has been used several years successfully in Cincinnati, and named a list of U. S. cities uring this method, including Toledo, Ohio, and Wheeling, W. Va. Last fall, New York City overthrew Tammany opposition and voted for proportional representation.

This winter the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature, Mr. Hallett, continued, passed a bill to establish proportional representation for the city of Pittsburgh. This measure is now in the Pennsylvania Senate. In addition the Mayor, Democratic and Republican leaders of Philadelphia have also spoken favorably of a plan to introduce proportional representation for that city.

Other groups and individuals which went on record before the committee favoring passage of Representative Herter's bill were:

The Massachusetts League of Women Voters, the woman's division of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Association; Miss Katherine Lyford, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League; Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, Representative Charles H. Morrill of Haverhill, J. Weston Allen of Newton, James Barrett, former president of the Cambridge City Council; and the Massachusetts Women's Political Club represented by Frank M. Doyle.

Representative Herter submitted another list to the committee of national leaders, including United States Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, all of whom, he said, are in favor of proportional representation.

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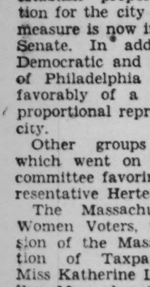

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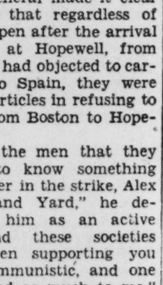

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Advocates of Preferential Voting

By a Staff Photographer

Leaders at Legislative Hearing on Proposal

Left to Right—H. C. Loeffler, Director of Boston Municipal Research Bureau; Former Senator Henry J. Parkman Jr., George A. Hallet Jr. of New York and Representative Christian A. Herter

British Consul General Acts

(Continued from Page 9)

fatherly talk by Mr. Ford. He explained to them that if they leave the ship with the men, their situation will be more serious, since they are classed as officers, being indentured by their parents or guardians—under bonds of nearly $1000 each—for training in seamanship and navigation. As officers in training, they will be classed as deserters.

The boys, however, declared that they would forfeit the bonds put up by their parents and leave with the men.

The action in discharging a full crew of a British vessel for neglect of duty is said to be unprecedented in Boston, and he took care to make clear to the men the grave consequences of their action if they refuse to re-sign their articles this afternoon.

"You will realize," he said, "that you have started something you cannot finish without unpleasant consequences to yourselves. In a month or two from now you may be on the beach and every British captain and shipping company will know that you are one of the Linaria crowd."

In formally announcing their discharge, Mr. Ford said: "You have been guilty of willful disobedience of orders of the master and continued willful neglect of duty. The master is now going to discharge you against your will and I will sanction that action. If you refuse to accept your wages they will be deposited with the consul and the money will always be available to you here."

The consul general made it clear to the strikers that regardless of what might happen after the arrival of the Linaria at Hopewell, from which port they had objected to carrying nitrate to Spain, they were violating their articles in refusing to take the ship from Boston to Hopewell.

He also told the men that they were entitled to know something about their leader in the strike, Alex Robson. "Scotland Yard," he declared, "knows him as an active communist, and these societies which have been supporting you are likewise communistic, and one of them admitted as much to me."

The conference between the consul general and the men was one of the most dramatic events recalled in local shipping circles. Mr. Ford agreed to wait 45 minutes while the men waited the arrival of their counsel, Mr. Grant, who recently acted as attorney for the insurgents in the waterfront strike.

When they finally entered the room they were faced by their discharge books neatly piled on a desk at one side, the articles laid on the counter awaiting their signatures and piles of money for paying them off laid out on a nearby table.

If the men decide not to resign their articles and sail the ship to Hopewell, they are required to leave the ship with all their personal property before 3 o'clock, and a new crew will replace them at once.

The determination of the striking crew to be paid off and to refuse to re-sign their articles was unanimous. Each of them was fined five shillings for each day that they have refused to obey the master's orders and this money is being forwarded to the British Board of Trade to be added to the relief fund for widows and dependents of British seamen.

The discharge books of the men, similar to those to which such strong objection has been raised recently by striking American seamen, were stamped in the "Conduct" column with the words "declined to report"—indicating that the skipper would make no statement on the reason for their discharge.

One man exhibited a book with the uniform entry "very good" in this column. That had been his invariable record during 43 years at sea, he declared.

On board the Linaria when they returned to pack up their things the men found two congratulatory telegrams—one from the New England council of the C. I. O. endorsing "their courageous action," and another from the Boston Joint Committee of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, in similar vein.

The men requested the consul general to see that they are sent home in a single group on one ship. This Mr. Ford agreed to try to arrange, but he was doubtful if it could be done. Some of them, at least, are expected to make the trip back to England on the first ship to sail from Boston to it, the Samaria of the Cunard Line, which is scheduled to sail on March 14.

Difficult Issues Facing State As Rhode Island Enters March

(Continued from Page 9)

lation to come before the Legislature since 1934. Two months ago, answering a letter from President Roosevelt, Governor Quinn promised that he would do what he could to have the Rhode Island Legislature act favorably on the amendment, but he has not mentioned the matter in public since then.

On the whole it was another dull week in the Legislature. One minor bill would require Rhode Island motorists to equip their vehicles with red-colored reflectors, fastened to the rear, as a precaution in case the vehicle's rear light is extinguished. A similar rule went into effect in New York this year.

Bills were introduced in both branches of the Legislature to clarify interest rates on small loans. Introduced by Senator Samuel Scalera and Representative Herman D. Ferrara, both Democrats of Providence, the measures are designed to put in effect recommendations made by the Russell Sage Foundation.

For the next week, more action is promised in the legislature. The appropriation bill, for one thing, may be reported out from committee to be debated on the floor. Then, too, Governor Quinn has promised to introduce his proposed constitutional amendment that would provide definite tenures of office for judges on the Supreme and Superior Court benches. He favors tenures of 10 or 15 years. Another proposed amendment would provide life tenure. Leaders of both major parties agree the present system is improper. Judges serve for no definite term and can be removed from office at any time for any reason by the legislature. The constitutional amendment is necessary before any change in the system can be put into effect.

Motor Insurance Cut

Cheering news for Rhode Island motorists came during the week with the announcement that insurance rates for automobile liability and property damage were reduced, effective at once. Savings of $200,000 for motorists in the state annually were estimated. The National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters announced the reduction in rates and all companies will adhere to the new schedule.

Rhode Island's excellent record in keeping down traffic accidents was given as the reason for the revision. Local insurance men paid high tribute to this State's safety record, pointing out that the rate trend was upward in most other states. The national bureau keeps records of accidents and bases its rates on a study of the trends in various sections.

G. Wise Westcott, of the Automobile Association of America pointed that the reductions, amounting to about 10 per cent, are the first to be made here since 1934 and are the result of the State's safety records since that year. During this recent period, Providence three times has won the award of the "safest city" on the basis of population and auto fatalities. The city now is attempting to capture the honor for the fourth time.

Referring to the weather again, a barrage of statistics released by the Providence weather bureau during the week bore out the facts most Rhode Islanders already knew, that this winter has been the mildest ever recorded in this State. Gardeners report flowers starting up from the ground a month ahead of schedule and the lack of snow and cold has been revealed in many other ways.

The mild winter season had another effect Brush fires have started earlier than usual. During the week firemen in all parts of the State were kept busy answering calls for fires which generally are not counted on before April.

A little item, but a significant one during the week, was the announcement that federal income tax collections were almost doubled so far this year as compared to the early months of 1936. The collections reflect the improved business that is reported in nearly all lines of Rhode Island industry.

Teacher Oath Law Defense Is Opened

(Continued from Page 9)

of allegiance to his federal or state Constitution."

Former Representative Thomas Dorgan of Dorchester, sponsor of the oath law, accused professors who opposed the law of misleading the committee. He said they "surreptitiously" indicated on Tuesday that the Legion favored repeal of the law, whereas it does not.

"The motto of Harvard apparently has been changed from 'Truth' to 'Half-truth,'" he said.

Mr. Dorgan later made a sweeping attack upon secular colleges and college students, declaring that three-fourths of the Nation's undergraduates "have no religion whatever" and that there are "many communists" among the students of "practically all colleges."

A rebuke was given by Senator Albert Cole, chairman of the committee, to another speaker, Henry J. Sullivan, who reflected on the abilities of Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard. Dr. Conant had urged repeal of the oath law last Tuesday.

"Dr. Conant is invincibly ignorant and lacks the ability to give anybody academic freedom," said Mr. Sullivan, who described himself as a former high school instructor.

The audience booed this attack upon Dr. Conant and Senator Cole interrupted to ask Mr. Sullivan to avoid attacking any person, explaining: "The reputation of Dr. Conant is known in this section."

Hearing

(Continued from Page 9)

ercising its right of collective bargaining and engineering strikes at times when unions were at their weakest strength.

* * *

Compensation Law

Drastic changes in the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Law, aiming chiefly to reduce or eliminate contributions to these funds by employees, were proposed today before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries.

Favoring most of the changes were the three members of the Unemployment Compensation Commission, namely, Emil E. Fuchs, chairman, Robert J. Watt, representing the employee, and Frank G. Allen, former Governor, representing the employer. They argued for a reduction in the contribution of employees from 1½ per cent to 1 per cent of their wages up to $2500.

Another proposal receiving some favor was that to wipe out the contribution made by employees to force the employer and State to shoulder the whole burden of compensation. It was argued that the employer could pass along his contributions to the consumer of his commodities in increased prices or operating costs, while the employee had no alternative but to pay his part out of his wages.

Abolition of contributions by employees was opposed by both Mr. Watt and Mr. Fuchs on the grounds that such procedure would result in lower scales of renumeration. Without the assistance of employees, Mr. Fuchs declared, the funds would experience a loss of $250,000,000 in 20 years.

Another change proposed would include firms in compensation plans having only four employees. The law now covers only firms with eight or more workers.

Clerk Corrects Report on Quinn

An effort to clear J. Walter Quinn, treasurer of former Gov. James M. Curley's 1934 campaign, of an apparently inadvertent court aspersion was made today when William D. Collins, clerk of the Boston Municipal Court, filed a motion in Suffolk Superior Court asking that the words "who was found guilty" be stricken out of a supplementary report filed last week in the Superior Court.

The report had stated that a lower court inquest into Quinn's activities in the campaign found that he had violated the Corrupt Practices Act. Since he was not tried on a corrupt practices charge, but was merely "bound over" for the higher court, he was not, therefore, "found guilty" and the words were improperly included in the report, it was held today.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Amer. Merch.	Mar. 5	Plymouth Mar. 14	Mar. 4, 8:00 pm	Mar. 5, 12:00 noon
†Hansa	Mar. 6	Cherbourg Mar. 14	Mar. 6, 1:00 pm	Mar. 6, 8:00 pm
‡Conte di Savoia	Mar. 6	Gibraltar Mar. 13	Mar. 5, 8:00 pm	Mar. 6, 9:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Mar. 13	Mar. 8, 4:00 pm	Mar. 8, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	Mar. 17	Mar. 12, 4:00 pm	Mar. 12, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	Mar. 30	Mar. 25, 4:00 pm	Mar. 25, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Apr. 1	Mar. 27, 4:00 pm	Mar. 27, 7:30 pm

†Except Italy and Mediterranean countries.
‡Italy and Mediterranean countries only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays)

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

What's Going On in the Arts

Nelson Eddy

American talent of a high order was recognized yesterday morning, when Nelson Eddy, baritone, sang the final program in the present series of Boston Morning Musicales from which the Boston School of Occupational Therapy benefits. The ballroom of the Hotel Statler was packed with subscribers apparently eager to see as well as hear the young man who has become a national favorite in more than one field of musical endeavor. Accompanied at the pianoforte by Theodore Paxon, Mr. Eddy opened his program with the aria "Gloire à Vanna" from "Monna Vanna" by Henri Février. Russian songs sung in English comprised group two, which listed "None But the Lonely Heart" by Tchaikovsky," The Old Corporal" by Dargomijsky and "Child's Evening Prayer" by Moussorgsky. Then came "Frühlingsreigen" by Fleischmann, "Der Tod, das ist die kühle Nacht" by Theodore Paxon, the aria "O, was ich mich betrübe!" from the "Bartered Bride" by Smetana and Greig's "Zur Johannisnacht." The final group included Forsyth's "The Bell-Man," Jacques Wolfe's "Bone Comes A-Knittin'" and "Serenade" by Carpenter. Midway of the program, Mr. Eddy's excellent accompanist offered Handel's "Chaconne" and Scarlatti's "Capriccio" in a very musicianly manner.

Of the hundreds in the ballroom yesterday morning, this reviewer probably was one of a few who had never before observed Mr. Eddy in action on either stage or screen. It was pleasant, therefore, to find him a sincere and unaffected singer, presenting a program of seldom heard songs and arias with poise and, on occasion, a gracious informality. Mr. Eddy's voice is richly hued, of good quality and capable of numberless inflexions. It is for the most part freely produced. Only the vowel "e" on a top note appears to bother him, since it is then that his tone becomes slightly constricted. His breath control is unusual in so young a singer, enabling him to present a long phrase in the purest of legatos, as evident in Glorie à Vanna" and "Zur Johannisnacht." One fault in connection with his legato, however, was noticeable—a tendency toward approaching a tone from below instead of from above, resulting in some needless slurring.

For the most part the singer's diction was good, although the text of the Moussorgsky song rather tripped him, yet we cheerfully grant that a succession of Russian proper names might wreck the diction of any but a native son.

That Mr. Eddy has a sense of humor was evident in his handling of the aria from the "Bartered Bride" and in his original presentation of "The Flea," one of the numerous encores. It is hardly fair to close without special mention of Mr. Paxon's song, which possessed that element vaguely known as atmosphere, something not too often found in songs from the pen of an American.

G. M. S.

Guy Maier

Piano Soloist With the State Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede, Conductor, Sunday Evening at the Copley Theater

Goding-Thiede-Zeise Trio

An uncomfortably crowded audience at a chamber music concert is—if not a fantastic dream—in these days a rare phenomenon. But such an audience it was that attended last night, at the Boston Art Club, the first of a series of three chamber concerts to be given, at four-weekly intervals, by Howard Goding, pianist, Alexander Thiede, violinist, and Karl Zeise, cellist.

It may not be too far-fetched a supposition that a part, at least, of last night's throng had been attracted by an almost unique opportunity to hear one of the trio-sonatas (originally for harpsichord, violin and viol da gamba) of the great organist of Lübeck, Dietrich Buxtehude. As performer, as composer and as originator and director of the famous "Abendmusiken" at Lübeck, Buxtehude influenced a whole generation of German musicians, including Bach, whose purely instrumental style owes him much. It is fitting that he should occasionally emerge from the eclipse of all pre-Bach German music, if only to remind the concertgoer that there was a man whom Bach himself once walked 50 miles to hear. Hearing his music last night, it was enlightening to observe the many formal, melodic and harmonic traits that both Bach and Handel inherited from it. But even if music did not suddenly reach full maturity with Bach, we have been so conditioned (by our training and by the programs of our conductors and performers) to the tacit assumption that it did, that even Buxtehude—who was 48 years old when Bach was born—to our ears is slightly archaic, or what is still more damning, "quaint." The G major sonata was played spiritedly last night, and with moments of eloquence, but (not unnaturally) without complete stylistic consistency or assurance.

The performers were more at home in Schubert's B flat Trio, Op. 99. They played it warmly and knowingly, shaping lovingly its profuse and unlabored melodies, emphasizing its exuberance, minimizing its prolixities. They were less fortunate with Brahm's B major trio, Op. 8, which is, however, a harder nut to crack—a nut, moreover, that might be described (as the curate described his breakfast egg) as "good in spots." If in this early work the composer's characteristic somber richness of mood, his rhythmic vigor, in short his strongly individual musical character, are recognizably present in large measure, so also are to an irritating degree his mannerisms—such as his excessive addiction to cross rhythms. Its beauties are more than balanced by its stretches of industrious dullness. Last night's performance, which was often restless and undecided in tempo and harsh and labored in tone quality, did not neglect its beauties, but emphasized unduly its asperities and its overemphasis at moments of stress.

There was much applause. S. S.

New Motion Pictures

Do not expect in "Liebelei," which opened yesterday at the Fine Arts Theater, another film of the "Zwei Herzen" variety. For, although the new German offering is laid in prewar Vienna, and though its principal characters are army officers, this is no frothy musical romance. To be exact, it is a poignant little tragedy, based on a play by Arthur Schnitzler, notable for the delicate restraint of Max Ophuels's direction.

Just as the romance between a young lieutenant and a young singer is flowering, the boy is forced into a duel with a baron, whose wife he had previously been courting in secret. The lieutenant is killed and the girl commits suicide. Slight as the story is, the playing of Wolfgang Liebeneiner as the lieutenant and Magda Schneider as the singer carries genuine appeal. For that matter, the whole cast, including Paul Hoerbiger, Luise Ullrich, Willi Eichberger and Gustaf Gruendgens, is admirable.

"Liebelei" is an unusual picture, a curious blend of light comedy and —if one may use the term—light tragedy. Doubtless there are subtle nuances in the dialogue lost to those who do not understand German.

The companion feature is a revival of "The Iron Duke," an English production, with George Arliss, Gladys Cooper, A. E. Matthews, Emlyn Williams, Felix Aylmer and others. The program also includes Fox news, a musical short subject and a Walt Disney Silly Symphony, "The Three Blind Mouseketeers."

J. D. B.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's been a good nine months since we began using our Camel Pen . . . and we've just had to refill it with an ink cartridge. Which we think is a pretty good record (even though we have it on authority that there's one man who hasn't had to refill his for two years!), because we're not only a prolific writer, but the funny way that we write must eat up a lot more ink, anyhow.

* * *

All This Pen Needs Is Drink of Water

The Camel . . . if you don't know . . is the unique fountain pen whose diet consists of water; pure unadulterated water. You see it's equipped with an ink cartridge (on the idea of the bluing tablets your mother used to use, we'd say) that allows the pen to make its own ink, after a drink of water. And, though we can think of many a place where ink might be an unknown quantity at the moment . . . we can think of but few places where there wouldn't be water—so you can see just how convenient it is to have around. Camels for men and women at Jordan Marsh's and R. H. White's . . . $4 and $5.

* * *

Floral Displays For Last Year's Bonnets

This is the time of the year when the counters burst forth with blossoms of every color and description. Violets, daisies, roses, poppies, and others that defy naming; because no relative of theirs ever grew in a garden. And if you think flowers aren't "going" this season . . . just try edging into a wee bit of space near their counters! Gilchrist's has some beauties . . . especially in the type that make up into the large, droopy clusters that are so good at the base of a low neckline, and those that will make last season's hat "look like what she ain't," with the addition of a couple of American Beauty roses plopped right on the front of it!

* * *

Belts That Wear A Nonchalant Air

Incidentally, Gilchrist's has an array of good looking belts that are inexpensive. We stress the inexpensive part, because very often nowadays we find that belts are so high that they sometimes seem to be worth more than the dress we wish to put them on! Advertisements you may see in national magazines of Belt-Modes belts can usually be found here. One new model is a thin roll of patent leather, sort of shoestring style. But the one we liked particularly was a green braided belt with a fringed tassel. This type has no buckle. You simply loop it over in a nonchalant fashion. It also comes in red.

* * *

Hat and Gloves Go Hand-in-Hand

Trust that clever Lily Daché to think of matching up one's hat and gloves. The idea is by no means inexpensive . . . but if your budget can handle it without a blink, then it's yours. Regardless, it's a striking combination, and dramatic no end. The hat is of American Beauty suède, with a goodly brim that may be trained to practically cover your right eye, as the brim swoops up on the left side in one swoop. The gloves are equally attractive . . . full, but not an extreme flare. Two colors . . . American Beauty (on top) and navy down below. That is, the palm of the hand is dark. With a lot of that English saddle stitching all around them. And they're ever so long. Laid out flat we venture to say they'd reach the average woman's elbow, but of course the wrinkled manner in which they're worn subtracts from this too, too long appearance. The combination is something like $46.

* * *

Adjustable "Lifts" For Worn-Down Heels

For some time we've been meaning to tell you about a clever idea used in the heels of most of Nisley shoes (most of them, but we don't mean all), at 145 Tremont. They're the Fitz-On replaceable heel tops. And if you're one of the many who wear heels down quickly, or wear them over on one side, so that they ruin the appearance of your shoe (to stay nothing of your comfort!) then you'll like the idea. Because you can pry them off . . . When the shoe needs a new heel, "lift" . . . with an ordinary kitchen knife. Then all you do is insert a refill, a new one. Which cost but 20 cents. There's a long tube in the heel of the Nisley shoe, into which the Fitz-On Heel Top locks, thus making the heel itself much stronger, along with everything else.

* * *

Custom-Made Cake On Homemade Lines

Have you ever tried the "party service" of the Food Shop of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston street? If you feel that the business of getting ready for little Ella's next party is going to be just too much, they'll build you a beautiful cake (build is the only word for some of their exquisite offerings!), all fixed up, party-fashion, on 24 hours' notice. The same applies to other goodies, such as fancy ices, ice cream, cup cakes and so on.

* * *

Cellophane Boxes Reveal Their Contents

Honorable Mention: The long, tall cellophane knitting boxes at Filene's, for $1. Good substantial tops and cord handles in various colors. No more blind fishing around. You can locate it from the outside, and then head straight for it! The new Deb-Mode shoes at C. Crawford Hollidge's. More and more colors, and new ideas for daytime wear. (It'll take time to get used to some of them, but you probably will.) The potted flowers for the lapel of your suit at Slattery's. Gay flowers coming up out of a felt flower pot, for something like 59 cents. And the good-looking sweater suits at the Emily Shops, Temple place. Incidentally, they seem to be sort of a headquarters for the dressier type of knitted clothes.

J. T.

[A Regular Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Feature]

Employ

(Continued from Page 9)

ber of the council who was appointed secretary of the tax appeals board. His salary had been held up pending the outcome of a protest case brought to court by George K. Pond, the former secretary who contended Mr. Burdick's appointment was illegal.

The men involved will receive their back salary.

The council action was a defeat for the federation which has been consistently successful in various actions brought in connection with state contracts. Its first and probably most important victory was scored when Paul A. Dever, Attorney general, declared illegal two contracts totaling $400,000 in connection with the Quabbin Reservoir. This case was the now well-known "gift contracts" case in which the attorney general upheld the federation's contention that they were illegal.

Meanwhile, the council has ordered a survey of salaries of all appointees to non-civil service positions to determine whether they conform with the state standards. The survey will be conducted by the State Division of Personnel and Standardization. Those salaries found higher or lower than the standards now for state work will be adjusted accordingly.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 153 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Fridays, 11:15 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Portland — Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m., WORL, 920kc.

Boston—Third Sundays, 4:30 p. m., W1XAL (shortwave), 6.04mc.

Springfield — March 1-6, inclusive, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WPRO, 630kc.

Vermont

Springfield—Thursday, 8:15 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Sales Tax Defeat In N. H. Forecast By Gov. Murphy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 4—Defeat of the proposed New Hampshire sales tax measure is the expectation of Gov. Francis P. Murphy. This forecast was made by the Governor at a round-table discussion he held yesterday afternoon with chairmen of Senate and House committees. He feels that the opposition to the measure is too strong.

This marks the first time that the chief executive has stated an opinion relative to the possibility of enacting the tax measures recommended by the State Tax Commission.

At the same time the Governor expressed a belief that the state income tax measure could be written into the statute book. In its report the tax commission had estimated that a 3 per cent income tax would yield approximately $794,000 a year.

More than a hundred retail merchants from various parts of the State gathered at Concord yesterday to formulate plans for fighting the sales tax measure.

John Condon, president of the New Hampshire Independent Grocers Association, declared that enactment of the measure would cause the State to be referred to as the state in which rum is the cheapest and the cost of living the highest.

George H. Duncan, Jaffrey merchant, and former legislator, in a letter to the retailers gathered for the meeting, pointed out that he considered the sales tax measure as a part of a revenue program, the advantages of which, if adopted as a whole, would far outweigh the injurious effects of the opposed sections, such as the sales tax.

The New Hampshire farm bureau federation, at its annual meeting in this city yesterday, put itself on record as favoring taxation on the basis of the ability to pay. The organization pledged itself in opposition to a sales tax on tangible goods sold at retail and any action to reduce or remove any existing tax without the granting of tax relief for real estate and general property. Support was pledged to any temporary or permanent tax program that would relieve the tax load on real estate, with the requirement that the new taxes be based on the ability to pay.

Weather

(Continued from Page 9)

vations, convey the balance of the meteorological report."

So much of the code was easily understandable, but when Mr. Noyes began explaining that certain consonants stood for both numbers and wind directions, and that vowels not only stood for certain even numbers, but also weather conditions, and that "c" words were cloud words and "k" words were barometric pressure words, this reporter gave up trying to learn the weather busniess in half an hour.

All the official weather stations in the country use this method of reporting their observations, sent four times daily over regular telegraphic lines into all other stations. As can readily be seen, it saves both time and expense in the wording of the telegrams.

More than that, Mr. Noyes said, if figures alone were sent no check could be obtained. With the words, however, a misspelled word would be caught by an alert forecaster.

When the code was originated, all words sent were regular dictionary words—a specific demand by the telegraph company. Later, with special forecasts needed for the airways, a special contract was written for the Government which allows sending of such concoctions as "uubbu," "uedtu" and "uutsu." These "words" convey visibility, ceiling, and other information of inestimable value to flyers.

So when all is said and done, Boston may have been "dogdom subagent foldings kabakos begird" to the Weather Bureau yesterday, but to the man in the street it was just another fair day, with a slight temperature change.

Pearl Buck's 'Good Earth' in Celluloid Soil

Three years of preparation to bring the novel to the screen include the transformation of 500 acres of California into North China.

Had a visiting farmer from North China found himself in a certain 500-acre sector of California's San Fernando Valley within the past two or three years, he might very well have uttered the Chinese equivalent of "This is my own, my native land."

Turning his footsteps, not home, but toward the brush-covered hills 50 miles northwest of Hollywood, the startled Chinese would have found a number of strangely familiar sights.

He would have discovered Chinese farmers cultivating their fields, planting leek, cabbage, melon and bamboo, irrigating the land in typical native style with picturesque terraces and water wheels.

Turning in another direction, he would have seen 10 miles of Chinese city streets along which were lined more than 200 shops whose wares included preserved duck, reed baskets, musical instruments, teakwood furniture, bone needles, toy dragons and especially inscribed prayers for the birth of sons. And then, in odd juxtaposition, a modern city of more than 50 buildings would have been encountered.

What Goes on Here?

When at last his amazed eyes had perchance fallen upon the spectacle of a fellow Chinese tilling his rice field with the aid of a familiar looking water buffalo, but followed by an outlandish-looking affair on four wheels mounted by several men, the astonished farmer might understandably have forsaken his Oriental calm to inquire: "What goes on here?"

Then he would have been told that the man at the plow was not a Chinese at all but merely Paul Muni doing a little tilling as Wang Lung in the film of Pearl S. Buck's best selling novel, "The Good Earth." The visiting farmer might even have been asked to join the cast of 1400 players—mostly of Chinese origin—who took part in the production.

"The Good Earth" was completed by Mrs. Buck in 1930, published in 1931, headed the American "best seller" list for a record 21 months, won the Pulitzer prize and has been translated into 20 languages. The novel was adapted for the stage by Owen and Donald Davis and was produced in 1933 by the Theater Guild, who starred Alla Nazimova and Claude Rains.

That year, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, having purchased the film rights to the book, sent an entire production unit into the part of China with which "The Good Earth" deals. Between Shanghai and Peiping, this expedition photographed nearly 2,000,000 feet of atmosphere shots. Eighteen tons of properties were purchased outright and shipped back to the studio. Entire farmhouses were dismantled and re-assembled under the sheltering San Fernando hills. Rude tools, threshing machines, cracked kitchen utensils, coffins of authentic ancestors, shrines and even Lo, the water buffalo, and his stall were imported for filmdom's "Little China."

Camera Lingo in Chinese

Casting the 68 speaking parts required an intensive recruiting drive along the West Coast. English-speaking Chinese, many of them natives of the United States, were drawn from their ordinary pursuits. The cast includes bankers, editors, housewives, students, farmers, miners, writers, sailors, laundrymen and actors from the Chinese stage. Because of the many players who could not even speak English, a few bits of cinema idiom were translated into Chinese. When crowd scenes were ready to begin, Director Sidney Franklin shouted "A sow la!" which—in case your Chinese is rusty—is said to mean "Action!"

Among the most intresting and not the least difficult tasks of the production were the lighting feats required of A. W. Browne, chief elecrician. Illuminating an entire range of hills with artificial sunlight, making shadows of passing clouds on a two-mile area of farmland and transporting a complete power plant 40 miles into the hills provide just a slight idea of Mr. Browne's problems.

Another interesting production feature was the plague of locusts. It was a combination of an actual swarm photographed in China and a "controlled" swarm which crossed the 500-acre set under the direction of a Hollywood entomologist.

After three years of preparation and the expenditure of nearly $3,000,000, "The Good Earth" arrives at the Colonial Theater Monday evening. In the cast are Mr. Muni, Luise Rainer, Walter Connolly, Tilly Losch, Charles Grapewin, Jessie Ralph, Keye Luke and many others.

Luise Rainer in "The Good Earth"
Film From the Novel, Shortly to Be Displayed in Boston

Increases in Farm Wage Rates and Price Of Feeds Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 4—Increases in farm wage rates and in the price of feed will result probably in higher production costs this year for Vermont farmers, according to the 1937 agricultural outlook just published by the Extension Service of the University of Vermont and the State Agricultural College.

"Farm wage rates have been rising for about three years and probably will continue to rise during 1937," says the outlook. "As business in general improves there will be more opportunities for workers to get non-agricultural jobs, and farm-wage rates will have to rise to meet competition."

Among factors tending to raise the cost of feed, the outlook mentions the reduction in the available supplies. These, it says, "per grain-consuming animal unit in the United States for this feeding season are about one fourth less than a year ago."

Refinancing of short-term of high interest rate mortgages on a long-time basis is recommended to farmers now that unusually low farm mortgage interest rates are available.

Owing to the present demands made by citizens for governmental services and relief there is little hope of any notable reduction in Vermont taxes, the outlook says, adding that since the 1910-14 period taxes have doubled.

Election

(Continued from Page 9)

were violating both the state and federal corrupt practices act "were so general in nature that there was no basis for procedure by the committee." Committee investigators "were unable to find any specific irregularities to substantiate the charges."

"Specific charges in Rhode Island," the report said, "were confined to the circulation of literature by the Republican central committee." The charges included literature allegedly placed in the pay envelopes of plant employees and letters soliciting funds, some of which were sent to Works Progress Administration employees.

"Investigators obtained an explanation from the state chairman relative to literature sent out by the state committee, and this explanation was considered satisfactory," the report said.

As regards solicitations sent WPA employees, the committee reported the recipients of the solicitations probably had formerly been on the mailing list of the political organizations making the solicitation.

Regarding the New Hampshire complaint, the report said:

"Formal reports filed by Mr. Bridges with the committee show receipts of $9517.13 and expenditures of $11,843.13. The state law of New Hampshire allows candidates to expend $8000 for the nomination, and for the election, $1000. Expenses for traveling are excluded in computing the $8000 limit, and contributions to the state committee are excluded in computing the $1000 limit."

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., the successful Republican candidate for the Senate from Massachusetts, reported to the committee receipts of $7000 and expenditures of $6916, while James M. Curley, Democrat, reported receipts of $1250, and expenditures of $2500. Theodore Francis Green, Democrat eleeted from Rhode Island, reported $2500 receipts and $12,849 expenditures, while Jesse H. Metcalf, Republican, reported he received no contributions and spent $6094.

William N. Rogers, Senator Bridges' unsuccessful Democratic opponent in New Hampshire, reported he received $2105 and spent $4911.

Truck

(Continued from Page 9)

selves, but scores of trucks were stopped and sent back in the direction from which they came.

The union relaxed its rules somewhat a little after midnight and ordered pickets not to molest drivers who held union cards. During the day and night a number of union drivers from Providence and other cities had been turned back at the State line.

Other N. E. Strikes

Highlights of other strike news from New England today, as reported by the Associated Press:

West Warwick, R. I.—State and local police seek to prevent recurrence of stone-throwing and teargas hurling which marked strike at Perennial Dye Works yesterday. New England Council of C. I. O. demands withdrawal of state police, declaring Rhode Island, "by maintaining its police organization in the situation, is casting its lot with the employer."

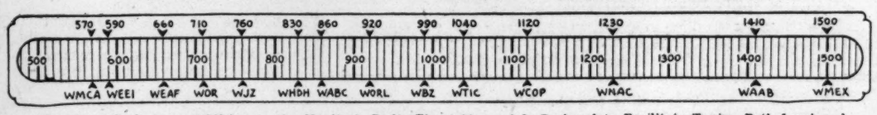
Portland, Maine—Pay boost announcements and unionization efforts by John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization greet Maine's largely unorganized shoe industry. Three Auburn factories gave notice of increases for 2800 workers.

Lawrence, Mass.—One thousand workers in Milchen, Ideal and Gerber shoe factories agree after five-hour meeting to accept 8 to 14 per cent wage increase tentatively, instead of 20 per cent originally demanded.

Lowell, Mass.—After 165 employees of the Phyllis Shoe Co., rejected a compromise offer of a 10 per cent wage increase, Maurice Artenstein, president of the company, announces it will liquidate, "rather than to go into extended litigation and all the hazards that a strike involves." Employees insisted on 15 per cent increase.

Groton, Conn.—Shipbuilding workers' union files charges with National Labor Relations Board director against Electric Boat Company, navy submarine building firm, where workers struck Feb. 23. Firm accused of refusing to bargain collectively, of fostering company union and discriminating in discharge of one worker.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Congressional speakers	"The Monitor Views the News"	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15 "All Hands on Deck"	"Rhythm Makers"; orchestra	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 "All Hands on Deck"	"The Singing Lady"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 Checker Board: variety	"Sweethearts of the Air"	"Little Orphan Annie"; sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; popular orchestra; soloist	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 Dinner concert		Earl Lawrence; organ	Dinner concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"; variety	Dinner concert
6:45 "Renfrew" sketch	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"; variety	Sport reports
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Ma and Pa"; sketch	Jesters, male trio	"Vocal Varieties"; chorus	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30 Alexander Woollcott	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	Helen Traubel; orchestra	Museum of Fine Arts talk
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	Jerry Cooper, baritone	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Lee Shelley's Orchestra
8:00 "Band Wagon"; Kate Smith;	NBC Jamboree: Don McNeill;	Rudy Vallee's Hour: Judith	Symphony Orchestra, Leon
8:15 Henry Youngman; Gladys	impersonations; soloists;	Anderson; Walter Abel; Mil-	Barzin, conductor; soloist
8:30 Cooper; Philip Merivale;	comedy; vocal groups; Har-	ton Douglas; Mary Jane	Recordings and reports
8:45 soloists; orchestra	ry Kogen's Orchestra	Walsh; orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
9:00 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	Chicago Centennial: sym-	Lanny Ross presents Show	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
9:15 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	phony orch.; soloists; sketch	Boat; Ruth Chatterton;	"Ici Paris"; This Is Paris;
9:30 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	America's Town Meeting;	Mary Small; Marjorie Ed-	program from Montreal
9:45 Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	"How Free Should Our	wards; orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra
10:00 "Your Adventure," with	Schools Be?"; forum dis-	Music Hall with Bing Crosby;	Network sport program
10:15 Floyd Gibbons	cussion and questions	Freddie Bartholomew; Mary	Network sport program
10:30 Address, President Roose-	Address, President Roosevelt,	Garden; Mischa Auer; cho-	Address, President Roosevelt,
10:45 velt, at victory dinner	at victory dinner	rus; Dorsey's Orchestra	at victory dinner
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Concert orchestra
11:15 Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc."	Lee Shelley's Orchestra	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:30 Chicago Charter Jubilee;	Phil Levant's Orchestra	"Northern Light"; sketch	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:45 drama and music	Earl Hines's Orchestra	"Northern Light"; sketch	Kay Kyser's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:45 WBZ (WJZ — National), Kitchen Cavalcade, with Crosby Gaige.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air"; talk; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, baritone.

12:00 WORL, "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Music Appreciation Hour: music and drama, Walter Damrosch, conductor.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:30 WBZ, Middlebury College Glee Club.

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild drama

4:00 WORL, "The Monitor Views the News."

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), Singing Lady's Musical Play

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ford Bond, narrator; Mario Cozzi, baritone; organ; orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; Carmela Ponselle; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lucille Manners, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.

8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloists.

8:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Singin' Sam," baritone.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Death Valley Days"; western pioneer sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Hal Kemp's Orchestra; soloists; Rhythm Singers; chorus.

8:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Cesare Sodero Directs"; soloists; concert orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Waltz Time"; Frank Munn, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Manhattan Chorus; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Universal Rhythm"; orchestra; chorus and soloists; Countess Albani.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel"; Fred MacMurray, master of ceremonies; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

9:15 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The World of Poetry."

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Twin Stars"; Victor Moore and Helen Broderick; Buddy Rogers and his orchestra

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "President's Proposal for the Reorganization of the Judiciary," Gen. Hugh S. Johnson.

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor; speaker.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "The First Nighter" sketch.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Vivian Della Chiesa, soprano; concert orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Varsity Show; variety program.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

India Undergoing Shift in Thought, Dr. Mathews Says

Boston University School of Theology and Andover-Newton Theological Institution are again extending a welcome to Dr. Basil J. Mathews, who takes one semester a year away from his writing to lecture on Christian world relations.

Returning to Boston after his first visit to India, at a time when important history was being made in that country, in the installing of the new Federal Constitution, he has considerable material to add to his works and lectures on eastern problems and the advance of Christianity. A student of Indian affairs for quarter of a century, he is the author of a book on the subject which was used in the English public schools some 20 years ago.

India in the throes of a political rebirth gave him an opportunity to observe, unofficially, the effects of approaching self-government on many different types of humanity. With the electorate multiplied by 40 and the rural population exercising the franchise for the first time in Indian history, he noted with interest how the politicians were beginning to go into the country districts and inject political ideas into the minds of the villagers by offers of benefits in return for support at the polls.

In Conversations

Winning his way by the frank and sympathetic approach which has endeared him to American students, this English scholar found himself within the three months he spent in India, a participant in an amazing series of conversations, both à deux and in groups, by which he obtained first-hand the opinions of Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Sarajini Naidu, Sir Akbar Hyddri, Lord Bradbourne (Governor of Bombay), N. K. Mukerji, Ralla Ram, Sir Zafullah Khan, and a host of others representing both British and Indian forces, both Gandhi and Nehru policies, old regime conservatives and socialistic students, and every grade of Christian, Moslem and Sikh.

While the vast peasant population, he stated in an interview in Boston, still regards Mahatma Gandhi as a semi-divine being, and while if he entered the political contest again his power would probably be proved greater than it is imagined, yet the students and young intelligentsia, who are far more vocal than the millions of peasants, are being drawn more and more to the support of Nehru.

Disillusioned

"We are disillusioned," young students told him, "about Mahatma Gandhi's policy of non-violent resistance. Thousands of us between the ages of 17 and 18 spent valuable years in prison for that policy, for he told us we should have home rule within a year. Now we are out for a more vigorous economic and political order." They found Nehru attractive, not only because of his Marxian philosophy, but also because of his deed of self-abnegation by which he renounced the glittering prizes of power and success within the existing order, available to him as the brilliant son of India's greatest lawyer.

One conclusion Dr. Mathews arrived at was that the mentality of India was swinging from the contemplation of revolution on purely political lines to one of revolution on socialist principles, aroused partly by conditions indicated in such striking contrasts of wealth and miserable poverty as he saw between the palaces of wealthy zemindars in Calcutta, and the Bengal villages where peasants were selling their brass utensils and string beds to buy a handful of rice. To his suggestion that such conditions furnished a forcing bed for rebellion and, further, to the question of the British Government's handling such a possible situation by force, he found the reply in many parts of the country that, "inevitably in the relatively near future the British Empire will be absorbed in a world conflict so devastating and strenuous that she will have to call even from India every man to hold her stricken lines of defense."

Difficult Question

The technique of obstruction to normal government and the development of resistance to both imperial rule and indigenous economic exploitation, suggested to him, instruments which might, under circumstances favorable to them, bring about a condition of revolution. One of the most difficult questions of today he feels is how far the Nehru and the Gandhi policies will be able to sail together in Congress.

Christianity's progress, he discovered, appears to be disturbing to Gandhi, although immensely reassuring to the Christian world. "As the situation is now," Dr. Mathews stated when interviewed, "even if Christianity petered out in Europe and America, I believe it is strong enough in India to be started again. One thing Mahatma Gandhi gets really warmed up about is the way the Christian church is attracting the outcast, at the very time when Hinduism is reforming itself and becoming sufficiently humanitarian to admit the outcast."

It was a most impressive thing, Dr. Mathews related, to go into the village churches at sunset and hear the boys singing Christian hymns to Indian music, and to listen to the song, "Let us go to Calvary. Let us not be discouraged. We shall find there joy and love and peace," and what was immensely heartening to the missionary was the fact that it was example rather than precept which had drawn the downtrodden to Christianity. They had noted the changed lives of their fellows who had been converted; they had seen them clean up their villages and acquire self-respect; they had watched them stop cringing and straighten their backs. "And something was even more impressive than the outcasts' coming into the church," he added, "and that was the turning of the caste people to Christianity, of the farmers, owners of property, who had seen in the faces of their serfs something of the beauty of their changed lives." Dr. Mathews is a native of Oxford, England, and a graduate of Oxford University. His books have been translated into Arabic, Chinese, Czech, Dutch, German and a number of other tongues.

Talks on India

Dr. Basil Mathews

Early Closing Order Demanded

A permanent 1 a. m. closing order for more than 100 eating places and all but a few night clubs of Boston will be demanded by Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty at a conference with the Boston Licensing Board at police headquarters today.

A list of the places concerned has been compiled by the commissioner's aides and was submitted to Gov. Charles F. Hurley this morning before going to the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission and the Boston Licensing Board.

Plenty of Snow Assured Carnival At Presque Isle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine, March 4—Maine's last major winter carnival this season—and one of the first to be assured plenty of snow—got under way in Presque Isle today and will continue through Saturday. Presque Isle is close to the New Brunswick border, about 400 miles from Boston on U. S. Route 1. About 10 inches of snow was reported to be on the ground this morning.

The carnival includes horse races on the ice with Maine's leading trotters and pacers, dog team races, championship ski and other winter sports events, stunt flying and interscholastic contests, as well as skiing, snowshoeing tobogganning and skating for novices and experts.

A one-day carnival at Andover, Maine—only 200 miles from Boston and 12 north of Rumford on Route 5—is also scheduled for Saturday with prospects of continued good snow.

One of the features there will be the dedication of one of the few "natural" ski jumps in New England.

The carnival, sponsored by the Pineland Ski and Social Club, includes competitive events as well as winter sports of all kinds for visitors. Following a banquet in the Town Hall in the evening there will be a Snow Queen Ball and Coronation.

English Art Critic To Talk in Boston

Eric Newton, artist and critic for the Manchester Guardian, will lecture at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts on March 10, a 3 o'clock, on the meaning of modern art. Known as a mosaic artist and decorative painter, he is a member of the Art Workers' Guild and an exhibitor at the Paris Exhibition of Decorative Arts.

His lecture, to be given in the Lecture Hall, will be open to the public. One of Mr. Newton's best-known works is an altarpiece at the Church of Our Lady and St. Edward at Chiswick. His two chief interests are the interpretation of European art in general, particularly the relation of art to daily life, and Byzantine mosaics. He

Amusements

BOSTON

SENSATIONAL! 3 years to make! It cost a fortune! More stirring even than the great Pearl Buck novel! Spectacle and drama beyond your wildest dreams! Thousands in its magnificent cast!

THE GOOD EARTH

PAUL MUNI · LUISE RAINER

An M-G-M picture directed by Sidney Franklin with WALTER CONNOLLY, Tilly Losch, Charley Grapewin and Jessie Ralph. Adapted for the stage by Owen and Donald Davis.

COLONIAL

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 8th

Seats Now Selling

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Shubert—beg. Mon., Mar. 8 1 Wk. Only

WALTER HAMPDEN

in HENRIK IBSEN'S GREAT COMEDY

An Enemy of the People

SEATS NOW: Eves.: 55c to $2.75, Wed. and Sat. Mats.: 55c to $2.20, tax included

STRAND THEATRE 175 Huntington Avenue COM. 4000

NOW SHOWING

"ONE WAY PASSAGE"

with Kay Francis and Wm. Powell

"STOWAWAY"

with Shirley Temple

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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Joe Cronin Signs Jimmy Foxx to 1937 Contract—Junior Golfers at Belmont

Collins Says Star Hitter Is Satisfied

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Deep sighs of relief are emanating from the front offices of Fenway Park this morning with the glad tidings that rollicking Jimmy Foxx has affixed his signature to a Red Sox contract. Joe Cronin phoned Eddie Collins from Florida this morning and the heavy-hitting first baseman was right beside him at the time. Foxx and Collins exchanged greetings and the season is officially under way.

Heavy rumblings of discontent were swept aside when Collins lifted the receiver to hear his diplomatic manager say, "Hello, Eddie. I just thought you would be interested to know that Jimmy has signed his contract and everything is all right. In fact, I have him right here beside me, and will put him on for a few words."

Collins, his face wreathed in smiles, whether from the satisfaction of knowing that he did not become embroiled in a verbal counter attack on Foxx for the things Jimmy had been reported as saying, or from sheer relief of the strain of holdout situations, listened expectantly.

Foxx spoke cheerfully, stating that "everything is satisfactory, and I am glad to be in the fold. I am ready for the opening of training and keyed up for a great season." Although there were a few anxious moments during the brief holdout period, Joe Cronin took command and soon smoothed out difficulties.

The manner in which Cronin is handling the holdout situations is receiving acclaim from both the holdouts and the front office. He neded little time to straighten out Lefty Grove and now he has brought the hard-hitting first baseman into line without loss of time. With Foxx signed, the others holding out really have the wind removed from their sail and probably will hustle to get in under the wire.

New International Amateur Hockey Loop Is Formed

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP) — Out of the break between the A. A. U. and the Eastern Amateur Hockey League yesterday came a new international amateur hockey loop, composed of seven Canadian and five American teams.

Formation of the new loop by representatives of the Montreal Senior Amateur League and the eastern circuit followed the break Monday between the A. A. U. and the United States' leading amateur league.

Two Group Setup

At that time the A. A. U. declared the Baltimore Orioles ineligible, threatened similar action against any team playing them and terminated its player transfer agreement with the Canadian Amateur Association as of April 1. The Orioles were suspended for failure to furnish the South Atlantic Association of the A. A. U. satisfactory proof of the players' amateur status.

Present plans call for a two-group setup similar to that of the International-American Professional League. The five Eastern League clubs—Hershey, Pittsburgh, New York Rovers, Atlantic City and Baltimore—will compose the southern section. The northern group will be made up of the Royals and Victorias of Montreal, Quebec Aces, Ottawa, Verdun, Que., McGill University and Montreal Canadiens—all members of the Quebec Amateur Hockey Association.

Meeting Sunday

Phil E. M. Thompson, secretary of the Eastern League from Atlantic City, John J. Carlin of Baltimore and Tom Lockhart of the New York Rovers represented the American interest. The Montreal organization was represented by Secretary James Foley and G. T. Ogilvie. Plans will be discussed more thoroughly when the Eastern League meets here Sunday and arrange for a post-season series with the Montreal group teams and draw up a statement outlining the circuit's position in regard to the A. A. U.

While the new league was being formed the A. A. U. was going ahead with its plan to refuse sanction to the Hershey track meet, March 12-13, if the Hershey Hockey Club ignored the association ruling.

Same Organization

Dan Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the A. A. U., refused to accept the explanation of the Middle Atlantic Association of the A. A. U. and the management of the Hershey sports arena that the track meet and hockey club were run by separate organizations.

"Entries for the track meet closed with John B. Sollenberger, who is president of the Hockey Club," said Ferris. "We have asked the Middle Atlantic officials to show just cause why the Hershey Arena should not be refused sanction of its meet.

"Evidence at hand indicates that the track meet is under the same management as the hockey organization. Until it is proven otherwise, we'll expect the Middle Atlantic to take the proper action."

Mrs. Phillips Eliminated

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 4 (AP)—Mrs. H. C. Curtis of Hamilton provided the Bermuda women's golf championship with its first upset yesterday by eliminating Mrs. Eric Phillips of Toronto 2 up in the opening round of match play. The qualifying medalist, Ada McKenzie, former champion from Toronto, defeated Mrs. K. Wilkinson, Bermuda, in another first round engagement.

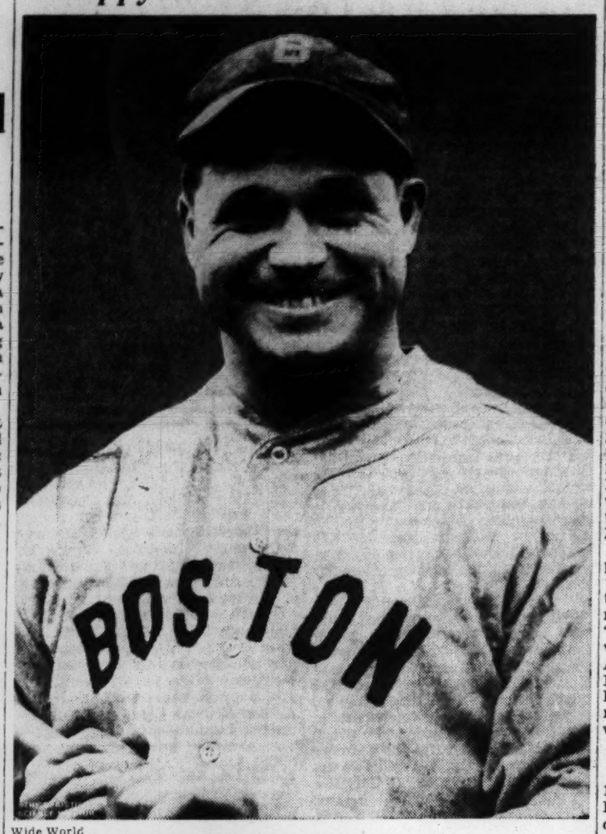
Eastern Amateur Hockey

Hershey, 3; Baltimore 0.

College Waterpolo Result

Navy 16, Rutgers 11.

Happy to Abandon Holdout Role



Wide World

Jimmy Foxx of the Boston Red Sox

Sixteen One-Mile Relay Teams In I.-C. 4A Carnival, March 13

Sixteen varsity mile relay teams, comprising the largest and fastest entry in the history of the meet, have been named for the mile relay championship at the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. track and field carnival a week from Saturday, March 13, in Madison Square Garden. This race, the grand finale of the games, should be the most thrilling battle of the indoor season. The class of the test is such that even the heats should produce stirring struggles that will be better than many of the match relays earlier in the year.

Never before have the intercollegiates had as much balance in one event. There is so much speed distributed throughout the field that even Manhattan's defending champions, despite the fact that they have turned in the fastest time of the year, are far from certain of winning. There is even a possibility that the Jaspers will break up the combination they have been using in order to strive for more points in the 600-yard run.

The chief threat will come from Georgetown's all-sophomore quartet but Princeton, Fordham, Holy Cross, Cornell, Dartmouth and Rhode Island State have been doing 3:25 or better all season long. The competition has been so keen that Holy Cross, runner-up a year ago to Manhattan and with practically the same team in action this season, has yet to score its first victory.

The sixteen teams named for the classic will come from Colgate, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Fordham, Georgetown, Harvard, Holy Cross, Manhattan, N. Y. U., Penn State, Penn, Pitt, Princeton, Rhode Island State and Yale. The only quartea of prominence missing is Boston College which is breaking up its team to give Dick Gill and Arthur Allan a shot at Eddie O'Brien's 600-yard crown.

Here are the best performances of the leaders:

Manhattan—3:25.6, 3:24, 3:23.4 and 3:22.4.

Georgetown—3:26.4 and 3:22.7.

Princeton—3:24.9 and 3:23.5.

Cornell—3:24.2.

Fordham—3:25 and 3:22.7 (second to Manhattan's 3:22.4).

N. Y. U.—3:25.4.

Rhode Island State—3:23.9 (second to Manhattan's 3:23.4).

Holy Cross—3:24.1 (second to Manhattan's 3:24).

Among those likely to see action on mile relay legs are John Woodruff of Pitt, the Olympic 800 meter champion; John Hoffstetter of Dartmouth, Ham Hucker of Cornell, Edgar Stripling of N. Y. U., Jim McPoland of Georgetown, Robert Thum of Princeton, Arthur Kneen of Fordham and Bucky Bates of Holy Cross.

Not all of the 16 teams nominated are expected to start in the mile relay. Coaching shifts will undoubtedly cause the transfer of scoring strength to the two-mile relay and to the 600-yard test.

The two-mile relay has drawn nine entries from Columbia, Cornell, Holy Cross, Manhattan, N. Y. U., Penn State, Penn, Princeton and Yale. The defending champion is Penn State. The non-scoring freshman medley relay of one and seven eighths miles has attracted entries from 12 colleges, Bowdoin, Columbia, Cornell, Fordham, Georgetown, Holy Cross, Manhattan, N. Y. U., Penn State, Rutgers, Syracuse and Yale.

Former winners of one- and two-mile relays follow:

One Mile

1922—Princeton and Syracuse (dead heat)	3:22.8
1923—Syracuse	3:23
1924—Yale	3:22.9
1925—Georgetown	3:21.8
1926—Holy Cross	3:24.4
1927—Syracuse	3:21.4
1928—Syracuse	3:21.2
1929—Dartmouth	3:22
1930—Harvard	3:20.6
1931—Penn	3:17.8
1932—N. Y. U.	3:17.8
1933—Penn (world record)	3:17
1934—N. Y. U. (1600 meters)	3:22.2
1935—Manhattan (1600 meters)	3:23.7
1936—Manhattan (1600 meters)	3:22.4

Two Miles

1922—Penn	7:55.2
1923—Boston College	7:55.5
1924—Georgetown	7:56.8
1925—Georgetown (world record)	7:41.6
1926—Boston College	7:51.7
1927—Boston College	7:51
1928—N. Y. U.	7:59.2
1929—N. Y. U.	7:52
1930—Bates	7:56.8
1931—Boston College	7:50.6
1931—N. Y. U.	7:48
1933—Princeton	7:46.2
1934—Columbia (3200 meters)	7:46.1
1935—Manhattan (3200 meters	7:58.8
1936—Penn State (3200 meters)	7:56.1

Skating Club's Ice Carnival At Hub Garden

"Cracked Ice," the annual ice carnival of the Skating Club of Boston, to be held this year for the first time at the Boston Garden, on Friday and Saturday, April 2 and 3, will feature two famous Austrian champions, as well as the outstanding local talent, and other stars of the United States and Canada.

The headliner of the increasingly popular Skating Club carnival will be Karl Shaefer, Olympic and world's champion, and one of the greatest and most versatile artists ever to glide on the silver blades. Almost as prominent on the ice carnival program will be Melitta Brunner, blonde Viennese, who is making her first appearance in America, and who has but recently arrived in New York, where she is now practicing daily.

While Miss Brunner is not as well known in this country as Sonja Henie, she is credited with being almost equally competent, and has been distinguished abroad by the title of world's professional champion.

By transferring the scene of its ice carnival from the Arena to the Boston Garden, the Skating Club feels that those thousands who have been turned away in former years will be given an opportunity to attend this year. The larger Garden ice surface and better adaptability for scenic and lighting effects should add greatly to making the 1937 ice carnival the most successful of the club's many shows.

Miklos Szabo Refused Extension of Permit

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Miklos Szabo, Hungarian 1500-meter champion, yesterday was refused an extension of his 21-day permit and ordered by the Hungarian Athletic Federation to sail for home in the Bremen, March 10.

Szabo had requested through the Amateur Athletic Union permission to extend his stay in this country, so that he could compete at Toronto March 12-13, and in the K. of C. games at Madison Square Garden, March 20. The A. A. U. referred his request to the Hungarian Federation.

The Hungarian may make one more appearance in this country, however. If a special event can be arranged, he'll run in a 1½-mile race at the National A. A. U. junior indoor championships at Providence Saturday.

Sueo Ohe, Japanese pole vaulter, was tendered a farewell luncheon yesterday by officials of the Amateur Athletic Union. He will compete in a Chicago meet Saturday, and sail for home from San Francisco, March 11. Athough competing for the first time indoors, Ohe cleared 14 feet or better in every appearance in this country, winning the Millrose A. A. event with a leap of 14ft. 3in.

All-Star Selection

Following is the first of a Canadian series of National Hockey League all-star selections by hockey writers in N. H. L. cities. A consensus will be prepared later. By Kerr N. Petrie, New York Herald Tribune:

First team	pos.	Alternate team
Thompson (Boston)	goal	Smith (Detroit)
Goodfellow (Detroit)	r.d.	Seibert (Chicago)
Siebert (Canadiens)	l.d.	Heller (Rangers)
Barry (Detroit)	center	Chapman (Amer.)
Aurie (Detroit)	r.w.	Lewis (Detroit)
Schriner (Amer.)	l.w.	Jackson (Toronto)
Patrick (Rangers)	coach	Gorman (Mar.)

Post-Season Ice Series

MONTREAL, March 4 (CP) — A post-season hockey series between winners of the Montreal Senior Group and the U. S. Eastern Amateur League looms as a probability. Secretary James Foley of the group, with G. T. Ogilvie, a group member, has left for New York to arrange details of the proposed series, which would be held some time in April. Group playoffs are now in the semifinal stage.

Bill McKechnie Predicts Stardom for New Pitcher

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 4—Lou Fette, just another small-town boy who made good in the big cities, comes to the Boston Bees with an outstanding minor league pitching record. Last season with St. Paul, the Alma (Missouri), right-hander led the American Association in several departments of the hurling profession and seems headed for a regular mound assignment with Bill McKechnie's 1937 Boston outfit.

It was just one year ago this week that McKechnie stood in the middle of the Waterfront Park training camp of the Bees here and predicted a successful major league future for young John Lanning, a batting practice pitcher who came to St. Petersburg only for the ride. And the Bees' manager was right. Lanning was a diamond in the rough and at times pitched great ball for the 1936 Boston Nationals.

This spring McKechnie has fired a prediction at Fette.

"It's still rather early in practice to judge a pitcher's ability," remarked the Boston pilot yesterday, "but after listening to a few fellows who watched Fette pitch in the American Association all last season, I'm convinced he's ready for the big leagues. He certainly had a great record at St. Paul. We'll soon see what he can do here."

Won 25 and Lost 8

Wearing a St. Paul uniform in 1936, Lou Fette won 25 games and lost only eight, for a winning percentage of .758, the highest in the Association. Only three other hurlers passed the .700 level in percentage and two of them were part-time workers. Lou's earned run average was 3.90.

Fette won leaderships in several other departments. He won most games, 25; pitched most innings, 291; hurled most complete games, 28, and faced most batters, 1165. He struck out 113 and walked only 81 in 38 games, which speaks well enough for his control.

Fette was born in Alma on March 15, 1907. After leaving high school in Alma, he attended Missouri Valley College, and in the spring of 1928 was signed by the Kansas City Blues of the American Association. He was farmed out to Pueblo that year and, coming back in 1929, began to command attention in the Class AA Association.

Lou won 11 games and lost nine during the 1930 season, and after a poor campaign in 1931, came back and annexed 15 victories for the Blues in '32. During the 1933 campaign he was traded to St. Paul.

Caught Quinn's Eye

As a member of the Saints in 1934, Fette had 12 victories and 19 defeats, losing several games by one and two-run margins. In 1935, and last season, the big right-hander reached his peak, and caught the ever-watchful eye of General Manager Bob Quinn of the Bees. Bob completed the purchase early in 1936.

"I knew he was a good pitcher," explained Bob during one of his "Hot Stove League" fanning bees last month. "He was recommended to me by more than one old-timer. So I grabbed him as quickly as possible. I knew that if we waited until the annual minor and major league meetings in December, some other club would jump in and buy him. When I took him he had won only five games, but he went right to town during the latter half of the season."

Fette stands at about six feet in height and weighs 180 pounds. He is not a fast-ball pitcher, depending largely on control and the ability to throw at weaknesses of batters. Lou's control and Al Lopez's knowledge of National League batters should combine to win plenty of games for the 1937 edition of the Bees.

Training camp echoes . . . McKechnie is late getting out the batting cage because he wants to give his pitchers plenty of time in which to condition their arms and legs . . . In 1936, Bill pulled out the cage on opening day . . . Incidentally, the Yankees were on Miller Huggins field about 15 minutes on opening day of practice when Manager Joe McCarthy had them swinging for base hits . . . Several of the champions need plenty of conditioning . . . The Bees are in great shape for this time of year.

M. G. A. Junior Golf Tourney At Belmont C. C.

The Massachusetts junior golf championship will be held Aug. 17, 18, 19 and 20 at the Belmont Country Club this year, according to an announcement from Erastus B. Badger, Massachusetts Golf Association president. The junior championship of 1930, won by Wilfred Crossley, was played on the Belmont course.

Increasing the age limit to 21 for juniors this year has brought back a former champion who had passed out of the competition under the old age limit ruling. Gerry Anderson, winner of the junior honors at Cohasset in 1935, can return to compete for the title again. Pat Haggerty, who won the junior title at Woodland as far back as 1934, misses returning to the tournament by exactly four days.

Les Douty, who won the interscholastic championship at Weston in 1935, is eligible and the winner of the junior tournament at Unicorn last year, Stan Taylor, is eligible to defend. In fact, all the youngsters who entered last year are eligible to compete again this year.

The championship will have an 18-hole medal qualifying round and any member or junior member of a club belonging to the M. G. A. who has not reached his 21st birthday on the day of said qualifying round shall be entitled to enter.

In addition thereto, the eight caddies with the lowest medal score in the caddie championship shall be entitled to enter the qualifying round, and are entitled to qualify in the championship division only. Thirty-two will qualify at medal play for match play and the winner of this match play will be the junior champion.

There will be a junior-junior division, also. This division will consist of 16 low medal scores made by those boys who have not reached their 17th birthday on the date of the qualifying round and who do not qualify in the first 32. (Caddies are not eligible for the junior-junior qualifying.) The 16 low medal scores will qualify for match play and the winner of this match will be the junior-junior champion. W. M.

International-American Hockey League

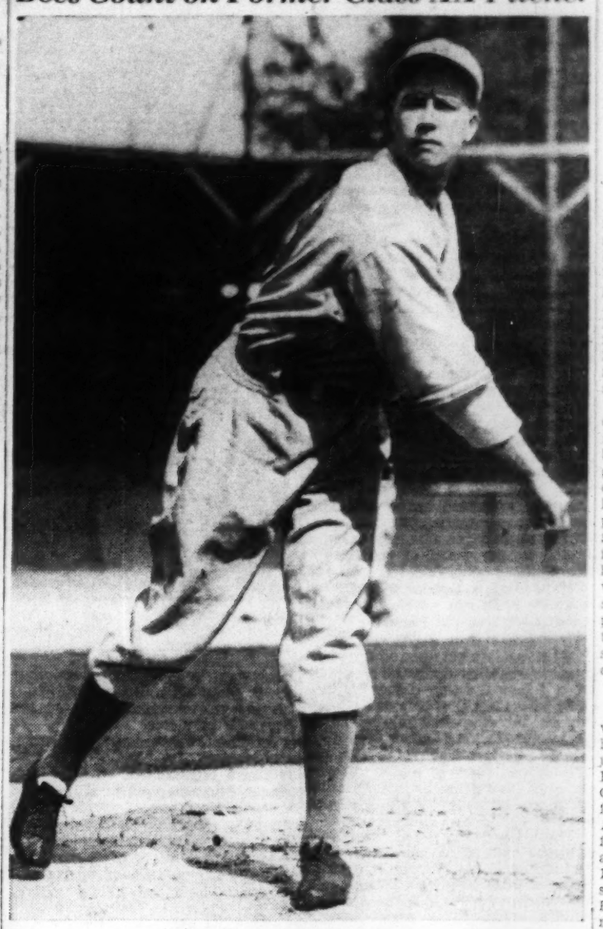
Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	22	8	12	131	93	52
Springfield	19	9	12	99	100	47
Providence	17	7	19	105	115	41
New Haven	13	6	21	92	112	32
Western Division						
Syracuse	21	5	16	137	112	47
Pittsburgh	17	3	19	103	104	37
Cleveland	11	8	21	85	116	30

Results March 4

Cleveland 3, Springfield 1.
New Haven 3, Providence 2.

Bees Count on Former Class AA Pitcher



Lou Fette, Boston Nationals

Technology to Drop Boxing From List of Recognized Sports

That intercollegiate boxing is steadily finding disfavor with college officials was further substantiated last night when the advisory council on athletics at M. I. T. approved the recommendation of the executive committee to drop boxing from the list of recognized intercollegiate and intramural sports, starting in the fall of 1937.

This follows Harvard's decision to drop boxing from its recognized sports. Other colleges also are reported as to being in favor of dropping boxing.

M. I. T.'s action was prompted by the belief that boxing, after many years of recognition at Technology, does not meet the best interests of student participation in the Institute's program of sports.

It is possible, however, that boxiny may be continued at Tech on an informal basis which will permit students to learn the rudiments of the sport.

A committee has been appointed to study this particular aspect of the problem, consisting of Assistant Dean T. P. Pitre, R. T. Jope, secretary of the advisory council, R. Y. Jordan '37, chairman of the undergraduate budget committee, and E. A. Brittenham '37, captain of soccer.

College Notes

Northeastern's basketball team makes its last official appearance of the season tonight at the Hotel Lenox, where the Huskies will have their annual banquet and at the same time elect a captain for next year. With Capt. Mert Rice bowing out after a sensational college career, the Huskies will not have many men from whom to choose their leader next year. Frank Meehan, lanky center from Belmont, is the outstanding candidate.

* * *

Prospects for next season's team are comparatively bright, but they are based more on this year's freshman team than on holdovers from the varsity. The Husky yearlings compiled the best record in the history of the school, so if all five leading players return next year, new Coach Jimmy Dunn will have a strong nucleus.

* * *

At the last meeting of the Boston University faculty committee on athletics, letters were awarded to 10 members of the varsity hockey team and numerals to 14 members of the freshman six. Letters also were awarded to nine members of the Terrier varsity basketball team.

* * *

Massachusetts State basketball team defeated its traditional rival Tufts, 42-31, last night at the Cousens Gymnasium. The Jumbos took an early lead but were unable to hold it when the Staters began to click. The Amherst team led at half time, 27-19.

* * *

Northeastern's freshman five defeated the Harvard yearlings, 50-35, last night at Cambridge. This was the Huskies' 13th victory of the season out of 14 starts. Their only defeat was at the hands of the Tufts freshmen. Last night's game concluded the Huskies' schedule for the season.

Quinn Tells Jordan $8000 Offer Is Final

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 4 (AP)—". . . Baxter, we're paying you $8000 and you're getting more than 50 ball players in the league who are better than you."

The gray-thatched man shouting into the telephone was Bob Quinn, president of the Boston Bees, and he was talking to his holdout infielder Baxter Jordan who called from his home in Salisbury. Informed a reporter had heard his end of the conversation, Quinn said, "That's all right, go ahead and print it."

"That's our offer and it's final. The idea of your wanting $12,000 is ridiculous." The little Bee prexy's face reddened.

"What's that? You don't agree there are better ball players? You want to be traded? Well, now isn't that lovely? Sure we'll trade you. Be glad to trade you. We tried to, but nobody had an infielder they'd trade for you.

"Dizzy Dean? I've got enough dizzy ball players. Baxter, you're impossible. You're not the best ball player in the world. We'll manage to struggle along.

"I suppose you thought I'd stop off in Salisbury to see you. Well, I didn't, did I? Go ahead and hang up and when you do you'll hang yourself. Sure I'll send you a contract but it will be the same one you returned and I'm not sending it until you are ready to sign.

"We'd trade you in a minute, but you make the deal. If you do, you're better than I am. Good-by."

Quinn stopped here on his way to the Bees' Florida training camp.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Red Ruffing, Yankee holdout pitcher, barred from Florida training camp until he signs 1936 contract.

Three Years Ago

Bob Jones scored 31-34—65, seven under par, in Augusta national for new course record.

Five Years Ago

Jules Ladeoumegue, world mile record holder at 4m. 9 1-5s., declared professional by French Athletic Federation.

Revolta Leads Golf Field

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., March 4 (AP)—Johnny Revolta of Evanston, Ill., wielding a charmed putter, led the field around the first 18 holes of the 72-hole $3000 Hollywood open golf tournament yesterday. Both his outgoing 34 and his incoming 32 were two under par. His 66 was one stroke better than the score of Johnny Farrell, the home club pro. Revolta rammed home a 20-foot putt for a deuce on the short second hole and seemed to gain confidence every time he hit the ball after that. He was over par only on the ninth, where a short chip cost him a five. He had 13 pars, four birdies and an eagle.

Amherst Elects Minnick

AMHERST, Mass., March 4 (AP)—Donald Minnick of Great Neck, L. I., has been elected captain of next season's Amherst College wrestling team. He was a consistent winner this season, his first in college competition.

Secretary Does Well in First Tennis Tourney

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—A brand new figure of considerable prominence projected itself into the limelight yesterday in the combined United States indoor tennis championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory, when Charlotte McNeill, of Bound Brook, N. J., playing in her first tournament, defeated Florence LeBoutillier, second seeded player, in the women's singles, to enter the semifinal round.

Miss McNeill, a secretary in the office of a Bound Brook chemical firm, not only defeated the Westbury player, but showed a style of game that would do honor to any of the first 10 of the game. Only her lack of tournament experience prevented even a better showing. She has a strong reverse twist service, a powerful and well-placed backhand, with plenty of reach, and her volleys are very vigorous. Only the strain of encountering players of prominence caused her to tend toward wildness at times. So the score, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6, was really closer than her play justified.

Another Surprise

Another surprise developed in the women's doubles, and this should have been regarded as a possibility, under the records of the past. Mrs. Harry C. Brunie and Mrs. George Cabot, who were twice runnersup for the title, as Margaret Blake and Anna Fuller Hubbard, being defeated by Mrs. George W. Wightman and Sarah Palfrey in the finals of 1929 and 1931, scored over the fourth seeded pair, Millicent Hirsh and Patsy Hiller, to enter the semifinal round, by a score of 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

There were no other casualties among the survivors, though several of the stars had harder battles than expected to reach their semifinal positions. Frank A. Parker had the easiest task, defeating Leonard Hartman, seventh seeded player, 6—3, 6—1, 10—8. He was close to victory in the third set at 5—2, but slackened his fast pace, and though he was at match point in the tenth game, Hartman's steadiness began to upset him, and he failed to display even fair tennis for the balance of the match. Walter Senior, the San Franciscan seeded fourth, and David N. Jones Jr., former Columbia and Wimbledon player, fifth, each dropped the first set of their matches, but came through the balance in straight sets. Jones defeated Morris Adelsberg, the conqueror of Hendrix, 4—6, 6—2, 6—1, 6—2; but Senior had a harder task against the steadiness of George Seewagen, who had eliminated J. Gilbert Hall, as the score, 3—6, 9—7, 6—2, 9—7 shows.

Bowden Wins in Two Hours

The fourth semifinalist, Frank Bowden, of the home club, had a far harder task, as Herbert L. Bowman, the New York Athletic Club veteran, won the first two sets, and was close to victory in the final, having the odd game several times. But the seeded player finally emerged victor after two hours of play, 5—7, 6—8, 6—2, 6—0, 9—7.

Norma Taubele and Millicent Hirsh both won their quarterfinal matches in the women's singles in straight sets, but the fourth quarterfinal, between Helen Bernhard, national girl indoor champion, and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin, was postponed until today at the request of the latter.

With the exception of that match, today was devoted to doubles, with Gregory S. Mangin and Frank Parker playing their delayed matches in the men's doubles, and the semifinals in the women's doubles also scheduled. The mixed doubles also got under way, with two rounds played, the leading teams being Mme. Henrotin and Bowden, Miss Taubele and Senior, Miss LeBoutillier and Hall, and Miss Bernhard and Merritt Cutler. Miss Hiller, the California girl player, paired with Bowman, and Miss Bouscaren, from Chicago, with Arthur Hendrix.

There will be play both afternoons and evenings for the two remaining days, and in addition to the finals on Saturday evening, Helen Wills Moody will pair with Hall in an exhibition mixed doubles against a pair to be named from the players in the tournament.

Dunlap Shoots a 69

PINEHURST, N. C., March 4 (AP)—George T. Dunlap Jr., former national amateur champion, fired a 69 yesterday as he and R. P. Davidson of Cooperstown, N. Y., advanced through the first round of the 33d annual match play best ball handicap golf tournament here. He and Davidson defeated Fred Bigelow of Newark and A. E. Jones of Short Hills, N. J., 4 and 3. In another first division match G. W. Mansfield of West Newton, Mass., and R. B. Clemson of Middletown, N. Y., advanced when James Hughes of Boston and Griffin Fallon of Boston defaulted.

Caras Keeps Billiard Lead

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Jimmy Caras of Wilmington, Del., regained the lead in his 1000-point pocket billiards match with Ralph Greenleaf of Chicago by winning both of yesterday's blocks to go out in front 572 to 509. He took the first block 125 to 84 in 14 innings, featuring a high run of 41. Although Greenleaf had a high run of 51 in the second block, Caras, whose best was 46, made even shorter work of it, winning in 10 innings, 125 to 87. The double victory for Caras left the match at three blocks each.

Schaefer Increases Lead

Jake Schaefer increased his lead over Willie Hoppe in their 2500-point billiard match at the 20th Century Rooms last night by winning the fifth and sixth blocks. Schaefer now has 1500 points to Hoppe's 1105 for the 62 innings.

College Swimming Results

Manhattan 41, Delaware 28.
Michigan 53, Ohio State 11.
Princeton 38, Columbia 27.
Rutgers 50, Navy 25.
Springfield 44, Conn. State 31.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

The Johns Hopkins Idea

It is safe to say that no innovation regarding the handling of intercollegiate athletics has been undertaken in years that has received more attention than the one which Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore proposes to initiate next October. At that time the institution will abolish all paid admissions to its athletic games and will cease to pay guarantees to visiting teams or accept guarantees from teams which it meets away from home. This is certainly a very drastic move, and its outcome will be keenly watched by college and school authorities all over the United States. Its purpose is, according to the announcement, to avoid the evils of commercialism in collegiate sports. It might well be recalled at this time that some years ago Johns Hopkins abolished the few athletic scholarships that it had been maintaining and the handling of all forms of its athletics was brought under the actual control of the university authorities.

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Dr. Isaiah Bowman
President, Johns Hopkins

Program Has Increased

At the time the scholarships were given up the university maintained only six sports, and there was a comparatively small number of students taking part in them. This number was increased to 13 different sports, and a program of intramural athletics was inaugurated which greatly increased the number of undergraduates who were able and desirous of taking part in some form of athletics. As a result, today finds over 85 per cent of the undergraduate body taking part in some from of athletics, and the result has been most satisfactory. Now the authorities believe they are going to reap still greater benefits from their latest move. In place of selling tickets to the contests, cards are to be issued to the undergraduates, alumni and any others who may apply until the supply is exhausted, with the undergraduates and alumni being given the preference.

What About Financing the Program?

While the new program of Johns Hopkins is a very idealistic one and will, no doubt, remove commercialism from its athletic activities, the question arises as to just how such a program is to be financed. It has been customary for colleges in past years to have the returns from football finance practically all of their other sports activities. It costs a lot of money to operate an athletic department in one of the big colleges and if admission is not charged to any of its games, the entire amount must naturally be raised in some other way. Some of the colleges, notably Harvard, have been talking of raising an endowment to take care of this need, but little progress has been made along that line. To think of a college conducting a sports program that would offer sufficient inducement to keep the undergraduates interested without the expense of a much larger sum of money than the average college has to spend for anything but straight education, is certainly a very novel idea, and if Johns Hopkins succeeds in its newest plan, more than one college athletic director will be surprised. And, what is still more, if the new program is successful, many of the other colleges will be glad to adopt it in place of the present way of handling their sports.

Mrs. McKechnie Faces Miss Milbanke in Final

SCARBOROUGH, N. Y., March 4 (AP)—In an all-British semifinal, the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke and Mrs. Ian McKechnie yesterday qualified for the finals of the Sleepy Hollow Club's invitation squash racquets tourney.

Miss Milbanke defeated Lady Katherine Cairns, 15—11, 15—17, 15—9, 15—8, and Mrs. McKechnie eliminated Betty Cooke, 17—15, 17—15, 15—7.

Mrs. McKechnie and Miss Milbanke defeated Mrs. G. Bryans Wolfe, England, and Lady Katherine Cairns, 15—2, 15—9, 10—15, 9—15, 15—9.

Betty Cooke and Mrs. Tobey Barrett, England, defeated Margaret Bostwick, Ardsley, and Freda Scharman, New York, 12—15, 15—8, 15—8, 15—12.

Honor Jack Rourke

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—More than 200 New Jersey graduates of Colgate University will honor Jack Rourke, veteran track coach, with a banquet at the Montclair Athletic Club March 12. Rourke will round out 25 years of athletic service at Colgate on March 10.

Business and Industry

U. S. Exports in 7 Months Exceed Imports by $24,822,000

Commerce and Finance

Trusts Increase Holdings of Heavy Industry Stocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Judging from the composite policies of leading American investment trusts, acceleration of business recovery last year attracted institutional capital into the raw material and heavy industry. This tendency is disclosed in the eighth annual survey issued by Frazier Jelke & Co.

Aside from a more pronounced trend toward industrial issues representative of raw materials, the most striking general change in policy was a gradual contraction in the number of individual investments. This was in contrast with 1935, when managements apparently sought wider diversification through the addition of relatively obscure stocks.

The clearly defined unpopularity of bank shares and stocks representing the tobacco, food and drug industries was more evident last year than in 1935. Commitments in mining shares and stocks of steel producers, electrical and agricultural equipment manufacturers were substantially increased. Issues representing building construction, automobile accessory products and machinery were more popular.

Preferences in the public utility group disclosed a trend toward operating companies and away from holding corporations. Among railroads, larger commitments were disclosed in lines showing indications of revived earning power.

General Motors, represented in 52 of the 78 portfolios examined, was the most popular stock for the fourth consecutive year. International Nickel was represented in 48 portfolios, Chrysler in 44, Kennecott and Union Carbide in 43 and Standard Oil of New Jersey in 42. American Gas & Electric dropped from second position in 1935 to tenth.

Total holdings of United States Steel jumped from 32,100 shares in 1935 to 186,300 in 1936, while ownership of Bethlehem rose from 45,200 to 113,100 shares. Almost 100,000 additional shares of Electric Bond & Share were held by trusts. The number of shares of General Motors held declined from 416,265 to 322,044. Holdings of American Telephone, International Telephone, Gillette, Lorillard, United Biscuit, and U. S. Industrial Alcohol dropped substantially.

Russia Has Small Excess of Exports

MOSCOW, March 4 (AP)—Soviet Russia's foreign trade figures for 1936, announced today, showed a constant increase of industrial exports although the excess of exports was the smallest in years.

During the year Russia shipped abroad products worth 1,359,000,000 rubles ($271,800,000 at the official exchange rate of five rubles to the dollar) and imported 1,352,000,000 rubles' worth ($270,400,000).

Quaker Oats Net Equals $6.63 a Share on Common

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Report of Quaker Oats Company and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1936, certified by independent auditors, shows net income of $5,733,956 after depreciation, federal and foreign income taxes, surtax on undistributed profits, etc., equal, after 6 per cent preferred dividend requirements, to $6.63 a share on the 702,000 shares of common, against $4,552,501, or $4.95 a common share, in 1935.

Net profit for 1936 is before credit adjustment of $62,028 to market value of securities and foreign net current assets and decrease of $37,178 in surplus reserves.

Aluminum Price Advanced

PITTSBURGH—Aluminum Company of America advanced the price of virgin aluminum ingots 1 cent a pound to the new price of 20 cents a pound, effective immediately. The rise is based upon advanced cost of all materials in the making of aluminum.

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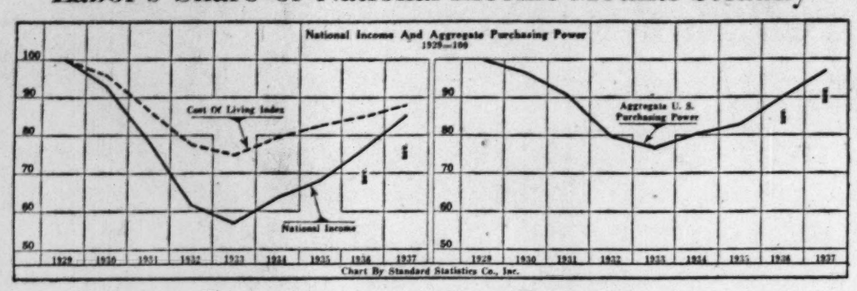
Labor's Share of National Income Mounts Steadily



Worker's Wages Play New Part In National Income

(Continued from Page 1)

however, the long-term trend in the labor share of all income was temporarily reversed. Whereas interest and dividend income was 14.3 per cent of the total in 1929, it was 16.5 per cent in 1932. Developments with respect to entrepreneurial withdrawals were similar, since these accounted for 15.9 per cent of the national income in 1929, but increased to 16.5 per cent in 1932. This is explained by the fact that wages and salaries were reduced more drastically than interest and dividends.

Beginning in 1933, the upward trend in labor's share of income was re-established. Wage and salary income in that year was 61.9 per cent of the total; including federal work-relief wages, it was 65.4 per cent. By 1935, wage and salary payments accounted for 62.9 per cent of all income, and with work-relief wages included, the proportion was 67.3 per cent. It is estimated that, in 1936, the former was 66.1 per cent, and with relief wages 68 per cent. Altogether, labor's share of the national income last year was the highest on record.

The national income for 1937 has been tentatively estimated at $67,000,000,000. If 70 per cent of this is paid in the form of salaries and wages, labor will receive almost $47,000,000,000, which would compare with $51,478,000,000 in 1929. On the other hand, the cost of living this year will range well below that of 1929; living costs are expected to be at least 12 per cent less. Thus, every dollar received this year would be equal to $1.12 in 1929 dollars, which means that the total purchasing power of wage and salary earners in 1937 would be slightly greater than that at the peak eight years ago.

Still Below 1929 Peak

Since the decline in the cost of living will not entirely offset the decline in the national income, as compared with 1929, total potential purchasing power this year undoubtedly will be smaller than that at the peak. All of this contraction, however, will be concentrated in the buying power of the investor, entrepreneur, and property-owner class, which accounts for only a small proportion of the total population.

Furthermore, the income of that class, as a whole, is generally greater than that actually spent for goods and services; the difference is invested. It is within reason to expect that effective purchasing power this year will be almost as great as in 1929, and that the volume of goods moving into consumption will not be far below the level of that peak year.

Since the rise in the rate of labor income will be more rapid than the rate of expansion in the national income, it follows that industry is faced with higher labor costs, both relatively and absolutely. Although there is much opinion to the contrary, this prospect does not infer that corporate income will be adversely affected. There are two highly important offsetting factors.

The first is that by providing wage earners with a larger purchasing power, the market for products of industry will be broadened. More goods will move into consumption, providing a greater volume of sales for all industry. The second is that costs rarely rise in proportion to the gain in output; hence if the increase in wage rates is not too rapid—and management shows no signs of capitulating to any unreasonable demands—the larger labor costs can be readily absorbed. The greatest threat to earnings is that labor will press its demands too aggressively, thereby interfering seriously with production.

An excellent example of the application of these principles is the automobile industry, in which relatively high wages and relatively low profit margin have existed for several years. Yet there is no question that the motorcar trade has prospered. Granted that there are conditions peculiar to that line which cannot be exactly duplicated elsewhere, it is still indicated that all industry must look forward to a condition of larger volumes at lower-profit margins.

RKO Indebtedness Is Cut $4,216,356 In Last Two Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Radio Keith Orpheum Corporation's fixed indebtedness was reduced by $4,216,356, including the payment of $1,125,209 of the company's secured 6 per cent notes during the two and one-half years from July 1, 1934, to Dec. 31, 1936, according to a report of the Irving Trust Company, as trustee, submitted to the United States District Court.

Interest on indebtedness in the same period was paid in the aggregate amount of $3,545,176, while cash of R-K-O and subsidiaries increased from $4,696,904 to $7,955,675. A consolidated preliminary statement for 1936 indicates a net profit of $2,514,735, after all taxes and charges, including accrued interest on secured notes, debentures and $1,118,500 of extended 6 per cent notes, compared with a profit of $684,733 for 1935.

The statement of claims on Dec. 31, 1936, shows $55,121,180 on file, of which $13,418,500 is based on funded debt.

Theater operating subsidiaries' gross income continued in 1936 the improvement indicated in 1935, with a further increase in theater attendance and a slight rise in the average admission price. Unaudited figures show a rise of about $1,900,000 in gross income from this source over 1935, while net profit is estimated at $1,414,887, against $87,063 profit in 1935, $741,719 loss in 1934, and $1,253,598 loss in 1933.

Subsidiaries of Orpheum Circuit, Inc., while showing steady improvement since 1933, still had a net loss in 1936, the report says.

Preliminary reports on operations of R-K-O Radio Pictures, Inc., and subsidiaries for 1936 indicate a net profit of $1,088,384, subject to audit, after an interest accrual of $763,080 on debt to R-K-O. For 1935 the net profit was $777,184. R-K-O Pathe Pictures, Inc., and subsidiaries show an unaudited net loss of $195,052 for 1936, after $223,931 accruel on debt to R-K-O, compared with a loss of $187,937 for 1935. The 1936 operations of Pathe News, Inc., resulted in a profit of $358, compared with a profit of $5908 in 1935.

Your Income Tax

This is the thirty-second and last of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Checking Delinquents

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has at its command many sources for checking up delinquent taxpayers. One of these is the "information at source" provision of the revenue act, under which persons, "in whatever capacity acting," are required to report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, D. C., payments to another in any calendar year of $1000 or more. If the recipient is married, reports need not be made of salary or other compensation for personal services unless the payments aggregate $2500 or more. If the marital status of the payee is unknown to the payor, the payee is considered a single person for the purpose of filing an information return of salary or other compensation for personal services.

Fixed or determinable income includes wages, salaries, royalties, premiums, rent, interest, etc. A separate return of information for each employee is required of employers. The requirements are not limited to periodical payments, but a single payment must be reported. Corporations are required to make a separate report of dividends or distributions for each individual, citizen, or resident of the United States, resident fiduciary, or a resident partnership any member of which is a citizen or resident, who was paid $300 or more during the calendar year 1936. Domestic corporations are required to make a return of information of dividends or distributions amounting to $150 or more made during the period from Jan. 1, 1936, to July 1, 1936, inclusive, to any shareholder who is a nonresident alien individual, a nonresident alien fiduciary, or a nonresident partnership.

All persons or organizations acting at any time during the year 1936 as broker or other agent in stock, bond, or commodity transactions (including banks which handle clearing orders for depositors or custodian accounts) are required to file returns of information on form 1100 with respect to all customers, depositors, or accounts for whom or which business was transacted during the year. A separate form 1100 must be prepared for each customer, depositor, or account for whom or which business was transacted during the year, and must show the name and address and other information provided for in the form.

Information returns are carefully checked with individual returns of taxpayers. Thousands of delinquent returns and additional revenue amounting to millions of dollars have been secured as the result of the examination of information returns.

Higher Rubber Freight Rates

BATAVIA (Reuter's)—The freight conference has decided to increase freight rates on rubber for the time being from 84½ to 90½ guilders per 2000 kilograms, effective May 1.

Swiss Are Taking Steps to Maintain Stability of Franc

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—As the French budget remains unbalanced, even after the devaluation of the national currency, fears have been expressed lest the Swiss franc should again, as it was last September, be carried away in the whirl of a new French slump. Such fears seem to have been grounded on the fact that the Swiss budget is not balanced either, the deficit being estimated officially at 42,500,000 Swiss francs, and unofficially at over 100,000,000 ($23,000,000).

High Price Chief Factor

It should be recognized, however, that this Swiss deficit is comparatively much smaller than the French deficit ($220,000,000). Moreover, conditions are basically different in the two countries. In France price expansion due to the social policy of the "front populaire" had already swallowed the profits derived from devaluation at the time when it was decreed. Yet the French franc is said to be unlikely to fall much more than 5 per cent below its present value, thus remaining within the limits set by the tripartite currency agreement between Paris, London and New York.

In Switzerland there is no "front populaire." There was no predevaluation price inflation. Devaluation was due to other causes, high prices being the main one. Switzerland was an island of expensive living. As she cannot, for lack of raw materials, form a self-contained economic unit, she had finally to fall into line with neighboring states. Swiss currency dropped 30 per cent. The question is: Are the causes that produced expensive living now eliminated? Can the Swiss index be maintained on the world level?

Swiss high prices were due in the first place to an abnormal and exaggerated agricultural development. It was proved during the World War that Switzerland, being able to feed only a little over two thirds of her population on her own products, would face starvation if agriculture were not fostered. It has since then been fostered through premiums, federal subsidies, etc.

Devaluation Unavoidable

The result was that home wheat, for instance, sold for fr. 34, in Berne, last year, while Canadian wheat could be supplied at the Swiss boundary for fr. 12.50. Duties had to bridge the difference. When depression set in, export industries (watches, machinery, silks, cheese and hostlery) were hard hit.

In order to relieve unemployed, indebted farmers and deficient industries, the Federal Government was obliged to give more subsidies, which could be obtained only through higher taxes and higher duties. These only made the home market weaker and added to the depression. It was a vicious circle, which brought the total state debt to 8,400,000,000 of Swiss francs ($1,900,000,000), a staggering figure for a country with 4,000,000 people. Devaluation was unavoidable.

Relief has undoubtedly been forthcoming since the Swiss franc fell. Swiss hotels have been full this winter, a thing unknown here for many years. But Switzerland has to import too many raw materials. As supplies have had to be renewed, prices have risen. Coal (almost entirely German) has risen 41 per cent. Other necessities are following suit. Bread has risen one cent, milk is also higher. This has greatly disturbed opinion, since milk is a home product.

It seems that Switzerland cannot maintain pre-devaluation prices on her own production. The result would be a return to the higher standard of prices in comparison with the world index, thus rendering a further devaluation unavoidable. It is clear that if the Swiss population cannot or will not accept lower prices for home products, they ultimately risk, not devaluation, but inflation.

Further Rise Looked For

Such a pessimistic view of the situation does not seem, however, warranted. The general index has risen from 130 to 135; food has risen 6.5 per cent. But the rise is expected to reach 15 to 20 per cent. In that case, home products should not rise above 10 per cent of the pre-devaluation level.

This could be achieved only provided a greater activity of home industries is obtained. Such is fortunately the present trend; exports have risen sharply, thanks to a more liberal handling of foreign trade by Great Britain, France, Argentina and the United States, thanks also to a general recovery the world over.

Such a recovery, both abroad and at home, should easily wipe out the deficit in the Swiss budget. Switzerland is, moreover, taking steps to support the hotels; prices will remain low, and some cantons (Geneva, Vaud), are freeing foreigners from direct and inheritance taxes. The currency situation remains one of the strongest in the world. Gold reserves are at $622,000,000, or 120 per cent of note circulation, a situation 10 per cent better than at the same date in 1936.

January Imports Exceed Exports By $18,846,000

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—The Commerce Department reported today that January imports totaled $240,396,000, exceeding exports by $18,846,000.

For the seven months ending with January, exports exceeded imports by $24,822,000.

For the seven-month period, exports aggregated $1,521,496,000, an increase of $64,169,000 over the same period a year ago. Imports stood at $1,496,674,000, an increase of $256,174,000.

The Department said the excess of imports in January compared with an excess of exports of $11,082,000 for the same month a year ago.

Contributing to the January excess of imports, the Department said, were purchases of vegetable food products, textile fibers, butter, cheese, lumber, and crude rubber.

The rise in exports during January over the same month a year ago was most pronounced among semi-finished and finished manufactured products. Exports of textile fibers and manufactures, edible animal and vegetable products and non-metallic minerals fell off.

January gold exports were set at $11,000, compared with $99,000 in December and $338,000 in January, 1936. Gold imports were $121,336,000, $57,070,000 and $45,981,000 for the respective months.

January silver exports totaled $612,000, compared with $236,000 in December and $253,000 in January a year ago, while silver imports were $2,846,000, $2,267,000 and $58,483,000, respectively.

California Mineral Output Up 14.5 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—California mineral output in 1936, representing 50 commercial substances, rose to a value of $300,557,000, closely approaching the high 1930 total and increasing 14.5 per cent over that of 1935, according to the February Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank, San Francisco.

Petroleum produced was 3.5 per cent higher in quantity in 1936 than in 1935, and 15 per cent in value, totaling $200,639,000; natural gas output, however, declined moderately from a year earlier to $16,676,000.

Gold mining, producing $36,800,000 or the highest dollar-value since 1862, was 21 per cent above that of 1935. Proportionately higher was the silver mining total of $1,561,000, nearly double the 1935 value.

Production of virtually all quarried building materials advanced, the Outlook continues, in line with the sustained upswing in 1936 in building activity, particularly cement, with a 69 per cent increase to a value of $16,779,000.

Financial Briefs

Sales of domestic gas appliances for the year 1936 continued to show gains over the previous year, according to the Association of Gas Appliance & Equipment Manufacturers. A total of 1,500,000 gas ranges was sold during the year 1936, representing an increase of 31 per cent over the preceding year. Sales of gas-fired water heaters of the automatic type increased nearly 20 per cent and gas-fired refrigerator sales were 25 per cent above the 1935 figures.

Domestic oil burner sales in 1936 were 197,621 units, a 41.7 per cent increase over 1935, when sales totaled 139,451, and a 97.9 per cent increase over 1934, when 99,812 units were sold. Distillate oil burner sales in 1936 were 408,649 units, a 51.4 per cent increase over 1935, when sales totaled 269,879, and a 126 per cent increase over 1934, when 180,806 units were sold, according to the Oil Burner Institute.

Total cash income from 1936 farm products sold, or to be sold, is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at $8,100,000,000, as against $7,200,000,000 in 1935. The portion of this sum available to the farmer for his labor, management, and capital, the department estimated, was about $5,300,000,000 or 17 per cent more than in 1935, and only 7 per cent less than in 1929. In terms of purchasing power, this amount was larger than the 1929 total.

While there was a large percentage gain in contracts let for public utility work in 1936, the Department of Commerce reports that the total awards were only 39 per cent of the 1929 figure, whereas the actual needs at the present time are probably no less than in that year.

The American Zinc Institute, Inc., will hold its 19th annual meeting in St. Louis on April 26 and 27, it was announced. Sidelights on the zinc market will be given, with discussions by technical and operating advisers in the galvanizing division of the steel industry.

The second annual conference of the Central States group of the Investment Bankers Association of America will be held in the Palmer House, Chicago, on March 18 and 19, it was announced by Marcus L. Baxter, chairman of the group.

Lancaster & Morvin Greene, Inc., are distributing a circular on the Robert Gair Company, Inc.

Morgan Firm Loss $1,294,284 On Van Sweringen Operations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—As a result of financing operations involving the Van Sweringen railway system J. P. Morgan & Co. lost $1,294,284 net. The firm made a net profit of $6,957,933, while partners in the firm made $1,368,972 in the underwriting of bond issues and stocks. On the other hand the firm lost $9,621,110 on loans to the Van Sweringen interests.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee heard Thomas W. Lamont of Morgan & Co. as witness explaining that the losses included losses resulting from the participation of Morgan & Co. in loans to the Cleveland Terminals Building Company, the Vanness Company, the Alleghany Corporation and the Van Sweringens themselves. The Vanness Company and the Alleghany Corporation were Van Sweringen holding companies.

Losses Written Off

Over $9,000,000 in losses was written off as "bad debts" in 1935. It represented loans to the Van Sweringen brothers and three of their holding companies—Vanness, Alleghany and Cleveland Terminal.

"No statement of net results," a statement by Morgan & Co. read, "would be complete without including the losses resulting from the firm participations in loans to Cleveland Terminals Building Company, Vanness Company, Alleghany Corporation and the Messrs. Van Sweringen."

The committee did not include these losses while making its compilation but confirmed the tabulation of the bond and stock transactions which netted a profit to the firm and its members of more than $8,326,000.

The committee had another tabulation which was made a part of the record which gave the total of Van Sweringen securities underwritten by Morgan & Co. as $513,627,000. These securities were: Alleghany Corporation, $75,000,000; Chesapeake Corporation, $48,000,000; Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, $90,667,000; Cleveland Union Terminals Company, $65,000,000; Erie Railroad Company, $110,000,000; Hocking Valley Railway Company, $28,760,000; Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, $61,200,000; Pere Marquette Railway Company, $22,000,000, and Texas & Pacific Railway Company, $13,000,000.

The questions asked Mr. Lamont were all preliminary to phases of the investigation to be inquired into in other sessions this week. Behind Mr. Lamont sat George Whitney, another partner in Morgan & Co. Also present was Harold Stanley of Morgan Stanley & Co., described by the committee as the underwriting unit of Morgan & Co.

Senator Wheeler produced a letter from Mr. Anderson of Morgan & Co. to a Mr. Harris, a vice-president of the New York Central. It was dated Jan. 29, 1919. In the letter Mr. Anderson asked for information relative to the financing of the Cleveland Terminals project.

Disagrees With Senator

Mr. Lamont was in disagreement with Senator Wheeler's interpretation of the letter as evidence that in January, 1919, Morgan & Co. was laying the groundwork for its entrance in the Van Sweringen picture. In his letter to Mr. Harris, Mr. Anderson wrote that "the moving spirit behind the Terminals project was a man named Van Sweringen."

It was explained by Mr. Lamont that the New York Central was interested in the project from a "rental" standpoint, and Morgan & Co. naturally, because of their interest in the road, desired information concerning matters affecting the road. They were not, he insisted, seeking a participation in Van Sweringen financing at that time.

"I should say Anderson was interested in the project because it might at some time get into the New York Central pew," said Mr. Lamont.

When Senator Wheeler asserted that Morgan & Co. had "influenced thousands of banks and security dealers all over the country" as a result of the firm's position in the investment field, Mr. Lamont denied that there was any justification for the statement. The firm, said Mr. Lamont, did have relations with many dealers in securities but the number, he added, "is certainly not in the thousands."

Report of Condition Of Bank of Italy Shows Gain in Gold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Bank of Italy has issued a report of its condition as of Feb. 20, showing an increase in the lire amount of gold holdings and a decrease in note circulation, compared with the last available figures, those for Dec. 31, 1935, in a move believed to mark the resumption of regular publication of its statements after a lapse of 16 months.

The Minister of Finance at a meeting of the Fascist Grand Council announced the statement of the Bank of Italy in Rome at the same time the figures were made available here through the Italian National Exchange Institute. Regular publication of the statement of the Banca d'Italia was suspended in October, 1935, when Italy was engaged in the Ethiopian War.

A total note circulation of 15,677,000,000 lire, compared with 16,297,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1935, and 15,271,000,000 on Oct. 20, 1935, the date of the last regular report, is shown in the statement. Of the present total of note circulation, 1,500,000,000 lire represents the circulating media in East Africa and 14,177,000,000 lire that for Italy proper.

Bank of Italy gold holdings on Feb 20 were 3,959,000,000 lire, compared with 3,027,200,000 on Dec. 31, 1935, and 3,937,000,000 on Oct. 20, 1935. Credit balances abroad are reported in the current statement as 62,000,000 lire, against 367,400,000 on Dec. 31, 1935, and 379,000,000 on Oct. 20, 1935.

The total of gold and foreign currency reserves is given in the latest statement as 4,021,000,000 lire. This compares with 3,394,600,000 lire on Dec. 31, 1935, and 4,316,000,000 on Oct. 20, 1935. The lira was devalued last fall, but the profits of devaluation have been segregated in a special account to the credit of the Italian Treasury. At the current rate of 19 lire to the dollar, the combined gold and foreign currency reserves of the Bank of Italy amount to $211,600,000.

American Metals to Take More Consolidated Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—By an option tender just announced, American Metals Co., Ltd., moved to increase its minority holdings of Consolidated Copper Mines Corp., of Nevada, to around 50 per cent of the latter's capital stock.

American Metals, formed 50 years ago as an international trading concern, now has important mining interests in the United States, Cuba, Mexico and Africa.

The option offered Consolidated Copper Mines the privilege of exchanging from 510,000 to 600,000 shares of its approximately 1,585,000 outstanding shares, for 60,000 shares of American Metals common. It provides for exchange in the ratio of 8½ shares of Consolidated Copper Mines for one share of American Metals until July 31, 1937; a ratio of 9 to 1 from July 31 to Sept. 30 and a ratio of 10 to 1 from Sept. 30 until Dec. 31, 1937.

Gasoline Stocks Rise to All-Time Record Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Total finished and unfinished gasoline stocks increased 1,818,000 barrels during the past week as a result of a stepping up in refinery operations to a new all-time high record on Feb. 27 of 76,616,000 barrels, according to the American Petroleum Institute.

Output of cracked gasoline was increased and production of crude oil was boosted to a new peak.

Continued additions to motor fuel inventories in face of unseasonally warm weather and heavy demand for the product as compared with a year ago, if permitted, may lead to price disturbances in the near future, when the heavy motoring season is approached. Gasoline demand has been running about 20 per cent higher than in 1935.

Crude oil run to refineries last week averaged 3,085,000 barrels daily, or 20,000, over the week ended Feb. 20. Refinery capacity was estimated at 79 per cent, a lift of .6 per cent for the week. Cracked gas production averaged 700,000 barrels a day, up 500.

All states but California and Kansas boosted production of crude oil in the week. Output for the country was estimated at 3,296,100 barrels, a new high level, and 150 barrels a day over the previous week.

American Can Sales Up 23 P. C. 2 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—American Can Co.'s dollar sales in the first two months of 1937 were up 23 per cent despite "some small losses in business due to new competition," H. A. Baker, president, said.

Discussing the company's prospects at the annual stockholders' meeting, Mr. Baker said the management was "quite normally enthusiastic about 1937."

Price cutting, trade circles reported recently, has been precipitated in the field with establishment of a plant of Crown Cork & Seal at Philadelphia.

Pegging of Franc Forecast to Halt Flight of Capital

PARIS, March 4 (AP)—Definite pegging of the French franc at about 22 to the dollar and establishment of a free gold market was forecast for this week end by informed financial quarters today. This is a further devaluation of about 2½ per cent.

Premier Léon Blum is prepared to set a definite value on the national currency in a new effort to extricate his Government from current financial difficulties, these sources said.

Official financial circles maintained silence on the predictions but acknowledged that the Socialist Premier "has a strong trump up his sleeve which he expects to pull out at the right moment."

(The franc is currently quoted at 4.65 cents, about 21½ to the dollar. At the rate of 22 to the dollar, the franc's value would approximate 4.54 cents.)

Within Tripartite Accord

The new franc rate would be within the three-power currency stabilization agreement among France, the United States and Great Britain. This accord, concluded shortly before the franc's devaluation last October, permitted the French currency to fluctuate between 20.15 and 22.96 to the dollar.

The sterling rate under the proposed measure would be reduced to between 106 and 107 francs in comparison to the present 105.13.

Reports of the imminent financial action by the Blum Government caused heavy purchases of sterling, dollars and other foreign exchange at today's market opening.

Move Called Conservative

The projected measures were interpreted in financial circles as "extremely conservative" and a departure from the present financial policy which some money experts have declared has driven Frenchmen to investing abroad rather than subscribing to Government loans.

Setting a definite value on the franc and throwing the gold market open to business at the Government-prescribed price are intended to entice capital back to France, these interpreters said.

If such a move were successful, they declared, the Government might be able to borrow fresh funds at home.

The National Treasury is believed to be almost empty again and the London loan of last January of £40,000,000 is about exhausted.

By pegging the franc, Premier Blum hopes to eliminate the necessity of the currency stabilization fund set up under the tri-power accord, it was asserted.

TOKYO, March 4 (AP)—The Japanese Government decided today to ship 50,000,000 yen in gold bullion (approximately $14,250,000) to the United States in three installments. The first shipments, valued at $18,500,000 yen ($5,272,500) will leave from Kobe on March 9.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., March 4 (AP)—The French liner Ile de France made a special call at Plymouth today to pick up 1,271,710 pounds of gold consigned to New York.

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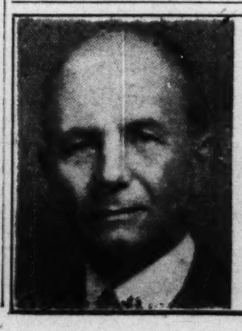
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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est.)	2,700,000
Previous day	2,567,770
1937 vol. to date	119,155,236
1936 vol. to date	138,338,777

Advance in Stock Prices Stemmed By Profit Taking

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Selected stocks tilted forward in today's market but buying vigor faded from a number of the recent leaders.

Favored merchandising, utility, rail and specialty issues attracted buying attention while steels, motors and others drooped.

The ticker tape was behind during almost the entire first hour. There was a distinct absence of general trend, however, and activity slowed appreciably around noon.

Quiet prevailed near the final lap. Transfers were around 2,700,000 shares.

Farm Issues Rise

Youngstown Sheet & Tube shares were pushed up around 5 points at the best. Gains of fractions to 2 were registered for Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Marshall Field, Allied Stores, J. I. Case, International Harvester, Deere, Oliver Farm, Consolidated Edison, North American, American Water Works, Columbia Gas, Western Union, Great Northern, Baltimore & Ohio, Northern Pacific, Southern Railway, Johns-Manville and Allied Chemical.

In the minus column most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible, General Motors, Chrysler, Goodyear, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, du Pont, Standard Oil of N. J., Anaconda, American Zinc, and Dome Mines.

U. S. Smelting and American Smelting did better as the New York imported bar silver rate was raised ½ cent an ounce to 45½ cents, equaling its top of the year established in January.

A recovery sign was seen in the bank clearings figures for the week ended yesterday. These disclosed an upturn of 17.2 per cent over the same 1936 period.

Bond Market Irregular

Convertible liens today supplied the main motion in a bond market which seemed unable to develop a definite trend.

Further bullish activity in steel shares was the foundation for another good run in Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s. Following the stock, it pushed up more than 5 points in early trading.

Great Northern 4s, series "G" was the outstanding performer in the rail division, moving up about 2½. This was on top of a 4-point rise yesterday. The bond's exceptional strength was explained in trading circles by its privilege of conversion into stock, the latter also having achieved a considerable gain in recent sessions.

Buyers paid slightly higher prices for loans of Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Illinois Central, International Hydro-Electric, Nickel Plate, Missouri Pacific, National Dairy Products and Western Union.

Bonds of Pure Oil, Remington Rand, Frisco, Utilities Power & Light, Walworth and International Paper worked lower.

Foreign loans had a small following and prices showed unimportant changes.

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Selling was fairly general in the curb market today and some of the leaders lost from 1 to around 2 points.

The recently depressed utilities fared better than the general run, scoring sizable gains in several instances.

Losses appeared in Gulf Oil, International Petroleum, Sidney Blumenthal Company, Aluminum Company of America, Montgomery Ward "A," Newmont and Great Atlantic & Pacific.

American Gas & Electric gained around 1½ in late trading. Electric Bond & Share, Niagara Hudson Power and American Light & Traction were fractionally improved.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Texas Instruments	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Homestake Mining	$2	M	Mar. 25	Mar. 20
Lehman Corp.	$4.25	..	Apr. 7	Mar. 26
Merchants & Mfg. Sec. pf	35c	..	Mar. 25	Mar. 16
Barrett (L S) Co.	40c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 18
Initial				
Rubinstein (Helena), Inc.	$1 cum Cl A	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Sloss Sheffield Steel & Ir $6 pf new	$1.50	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 13
Irregular				
Am Agri Chemical	$1	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Clark Controller Co	50c	..	Mar. 18	Mar. 13
Gen Printing Ink	60c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Twentieth C Fox F	50c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 19
Special				
Sloss Sheffield Steel & Ir $6 pf new	$11.21	..	Mar. 20	Mar. 13
Increased				
Coca-Cola Int Cp	$3.90	Q	....	....
Dentists Supply Co of New York	75c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc.	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Merchants & Mfg Sec A & B	20c	..	Mar. 25	Mar. 16
United Carbon Co.	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Accumulated				
Del Indus pr pf	37½c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Regular				
Bulmer Factors, Ltd.	15c	M	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
Bulmer Snuff	75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 11
Beatrice Cream Co.	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Do $3 pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 13
Breameries of Amer Inc	10c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 12
Dentists Supply Co of New York	75c	Q	June 1	May 20
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Apr. 1
Bulman Mills	$12	..	Mar. 1	
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	
Evans Products	25c	Q	Mar. 24	Mar. 13
Fan Co. of Pa	$2.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. pf	25c	..	Mar. 25	Mar. 15
Gen. Am. Inv. pf	$1.80	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Gen. Printing Ink Corp. $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 17
Gen. Time Instr	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Guaranty Trust Co	$3	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 5
Holophane Co., Inc., pf	$1.05	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Homestake Mining	$1	M	Mar. 25	Mar. 20
Johns Irving Shoe	12½c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 9
Do pf	37½c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 9
Lilburn Mills	$1	..	Mar. 16	Mar. 1
Lehman Corp	75c	Q	Apr. 7	Mar. 26
Lexington Tel. Co. 6½% pr pf	$1.62½	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Marine Mid Corp	10c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 12
Mar-Tex Oil	5c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 4
Do A	5c	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 4
Motor Products	50c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
National Tea	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Phoenix Ins Co	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Paudler Co.	$1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Prep Port Cem Co 5½% cum pte pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Reliance Ind pr pf	$1.37½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Roos Mfg	12½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Ry M&O ctfs	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Sloss Sheffield Steel & Ir $6 pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Standard Fuel Co. Ltd 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Standard Products	25c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Barrett (L S) Co.	35c	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 18
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 18
Twentieth C Fox F pf	37½c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 19
U S Tobacco Co	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Wabash C 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
54¾	54⅛	Abbott Lab (1.20a)	3	54⅛	53½	53½	—1¼
80¼	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	6	78¼	78	78	—¼
19⅝	15	Adams Exp (.85e)	61	20	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
28⅝	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	3	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅜
36	32½	Addressograph (1)	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅜
4⅜	3	Advance Rume	11	3⅜	3	3⅛	
80¼	72⅞	Air Reduc (1a)	18	73⅜	73	73	
5¼	4	Air-Way El Ap	21	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	+ ⅛
15¾	14⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	11	15	14½	14½	— ⅜
5⅜	3⅞	Alleghany	89	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
58½	43	Alleg pf xw	2	58¼	58¼	58¼	+ ¼
59¾	43½	Alleg pf $30 ww	12	57¾	56¾	56¾	—1⅛
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	57½	57½	57½	Mar 3
52⅛	41½	Alleg pr pf	4	50¾	49½	49½	— ¾
43	36½	Allied Mills (.40g)	30	42⅞	40¾	40¾	—1⅛
242	225	Al Chem & D (6)	13	243	240½	241¾	+ 1¾
33⅛	28½	Allied Mills (1½g)	6	28½	28¼	28¼	— ¼
20¾	16½	Allied Strs (.20g)	278	21¼	20¼	20¾	+ ⅛
84¾	81	Allied St pf (5)	2	84	83½	83½	— ½
83½	71⅝	Allis-Ch Mfg (1⅛a)	66	73⅞	72½	72½	+ ⅜
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	5	36	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leather	1	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
48⅝	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	8	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
114	101	Amerada (2)	7	111	110	110	—1
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (4e)	7	95	94	94	
41⅜	31	Am Bk Note (½g)	19	33⅝	32¾	32¾	—1¼
80¾	69	Am Brake Sh (2a)	17	75	73½	73½	—1½
121	105⅜	Am Can (4a)	21	109⅞	109	109	— ⅝
174	161	Am Can pf (7)	2	161	161	161	Mar 1
71	56	Am Car & Fdy	18	69¼	68¼	68⅝	—1¼
104⅛	93¼	Am Car & F pf	3	99¼	99½	99½	+1⅜
87⅞	72	Am Chain & C (1g)	*10	87	85½	85½	— ⅝
131½	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	2	130	130	130	Mar 3
105¼	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102	100⅞	100⅞	—1⅛
23⅞	13⅝	Am Colortype	16	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	—⅝
29⅞	26⅜	Am Coml Alc (1½e)	8	27⅝	26¾	26¾	— ¾
33⅝	29¼	Am Crys Sug (2g)	*7	30	29¼	29¼	— ⅝
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	15	12¼	11½	11½	— ½
17	13	Am Europ	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	106	12⅞	12	12⅛	
58⅞	49	Am & F P $6 pf	1	53	53	53	+ ¾
68⅞	58⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	3	63	62½	63	+ ¾
38⅛	20¼	Am & F P 2d pf	7	34⅝	33½	34⅝	+1⅜
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
9¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	20	8	7¾	7⅞	
47½	37⅛	Am Hi & L pf (3)	2	42	41½	41½	
52⅜	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	6	52¼	51	51	—1
4¼	2½	Am Ice	16	4	3⅞	3⅞	
27⅝	17¼	Am Ice pf (½g)	1	25¼	25	25¼	— ⅛
16⅞	13⅝	Am Internat (.40e)	38	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
58¾	43	Am Loco	18	55½	54	54	—1
128	114	Am Loco pf	1	119½	119	119⅝	+ ¼
27¾	22¾	Am M & Fdy (½g)	43	27½	27	27	— ⅝
13⅝	11⅜	Am M&Met (.30g)	82	13	12¼	13	+ ⅝
67⅞	50¼	Am Metal	59	67⅜	66	67½	+1⅝
129¼	124	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	Feb 19
16½	11⅞	Am Pow & Lt	82	14	13¼	13½	+ ¼
87⅛	74	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	7	75½	75	75	+1
72⅛	62	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	5	64½	63½	63¾	+1¾
29½	24⅞	Am Ra & St S (.60)	103	27⅝	27	27¼	— ⅛
39⅜	23⅞	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	195	39	38¼	38¼	— ¾
36	32	Am Safe Raz (2)	2	33½	33½	33½	— ½
29	23⅛	Am Seating (¢2½e)	5	26⅞	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
98⅞	88¼	Am Smelt & R (3)	94	96½	94¾	94⅞	— ¾
154	146½	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	147	146¼	147	+ ¼
107	105	Am Smelt 2d pf (6)	3	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅛
3	3½	Am Smelt rts wi	316	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
67½	63	Am Snuff (3a)	5	64	63⅞	64	Mar 3
73¼	59⅛	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	31	69⅛	67⅜	68¾	—1½
26½	25	Am Stores (2)	6	25⅞	25	25	— ⅛
56⅞	50⅛	Am Sugar Ref (2)	*9	50½	50	50	+ ⅛
143¾	140	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	140½	140½	140½	Mar 2
25⅞	23¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ½
187	174¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	180¼	179½	179½	— ⅜
99	93	Am Tobacco (5)	2	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ¼
99⅞	94¼	Am Tob B (5)	18	95¼	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅜
150½	146	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143	143	143	Mar 2
20⅛	16½	Am Type Fdrs	18	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
29½	24⅞	Am W Wks (.20g)	159	26¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
107	102	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	103	102¾	103	Mar 3
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	16	13⅜	12⅞	13	— ¼
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	16	76⅞	75½	75⅞	— ¾
1¾	1¼	Am Wtg P	21	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
9¾	6¾	Am Wtg P pf	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L & S	208	16¾	15⅞	16⅛	—1¼
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	—1
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	6	65	65	65	—4
67	52⅛	Anaconda (¼g)	173	66	65	65¼	—1½
97	84	Anaconda W & C (½g)	6	95	95	95	Mar 3
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (¾e)	11	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
37½	30½	Andes Copper	4	32¾	32¼	32¼	— ¾
10¼	5⅜	A P W Paper	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	2	45	45	45	+ ½
110½	107⅞	Armour Del pf (7)	2	110¾	110½	110¾	+ ¼
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	192	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	5	98¾	98	98	Mar 3
120	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	102	100	100	—3
69¾	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	17	70	69¼	69⅝	— ½
16¼	14	Arnold Cons (⅝g)	8	16⅛	15⅜	15¾	—
17⅜	1⅝	Artloom	6	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
24⅜	19⅛	Assd Dry Gds	53	23⅜	22⅜	23¼	+
101	98	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	1	100½	100	100¼	Feb 17
117	114	Assd DG 2pf (1¾k)	2	117	116	117	Mar 1
57½	50¾	Assd Invest (2a)	1	54½	54⅛	54½	Feb 27
106	106	Assd Inv pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Mar 3
82⅜	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	69	82¾	81½	81⅝	— ⅜
104	100½	Atchison pf (5)	2	103	102¾	103	Mar 3
51⅞	44⅛	Atl Cst Line (1e)	44	52⅜	50½	50½	—1
27⅜	25	Atl G & W I (1)	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Feb 25
44	38⅜	Atl G&WI 1pf (3e)	1	40½	40½	40½	Feb 25
35⅞	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	24	34¼	33½	33⅝	— ⅛
116½	112	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	115	114¾	114¾	Mar 3
18⅜	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	49	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	51¾	51½	51¾	— ⅛
85½	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	3	79½	79	79	Mar 3
18¼	15⅛	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	Mar 3
36⅞	30	Auburn Auto	3	36	32	32	
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	53	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	— ¼

—B—

11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	63	9½	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
9¼	7⅛	Baldwin Loc asd	42	8¼	7¾	8	+ ¼
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	2	112¼	111⅞	111⅞	— ⅛
120	88½	Baldwin L pf asd	2	112¼	112¼	112¼	+ ¼
32⅞	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	541	34⅜	32⅜	33¼	+ ⅜
43⅜	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	52	44⅜	43	43½	— ⅛
45	41	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	44	43½	44	+ ½
42½	35⅞	Barber Co (¾e)	17	40⅝	39¾	40¼	— ⅛
32	25¾	Barker Bros	4	29½	29	29	— ½
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	40	30⅞	30¼	30⅜	— ⅛
20¼	17⅞	Bayuk Cig (.18¾g)	*7	18¼	18	18	—1
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (¾g)	2	26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
105	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	105½	105	105½	+ ¾
111	100	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ¾
15¾	13	Belding-Hem (1)	4	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
85⅜	84	Belg N R pf (2.24e)	1	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	Feb 9
30½	25	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	21	27¾	27¼	27⅜	— ¼
23¾	21¼	Benef Ind L (.45g)	7	21½	21¼	21½	— ⅛
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	3	62½	62¼	62½	
104¾	73	Beth Stl (1½e)	155	102¾	99¾	100⅜	—2⅛
20	18⅝	Beth Stl 5 pf (1)	*7	19⅛	19	19⅛	
129½	125	Beth Stl 7 pf (7)	*5	127	127	127	+1⅜
69¾	61	Bigelow-San (½g)	2	61⅜	61	61	Mar 3
38	33	Black & Decker (½g)	5	36	35½	35½	— ¼
28½	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.80e)	16	27¾	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	78	48¾	47⅛	47¾	—1¼
48⅛	41	Bohn Alum (3)	5	47½	47	47	
28	26¼	Borden (1.60)	14	27	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
83½	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	10	79¾	78	79	—1
10⅞	8¼	Bdston & Me	17	10¾	10¼	10½	
4½	3½	Botany C M A	1	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	+ ⅛
23¼	16¾	Bridgept Br (.60)	*26	21⅞	21¼	21⅛	—1
59⅞	51¼	Briggs Mfg (2a)	29	55	53½	54	— ¾
53⅛	48	Briggs & Str (3)	*1	48	48	48	— ¼
47	42½	Bristol-My (2.40)	2		43⅛	43½	—1
8	6¾	Bklyn & Qu T	14	7¾	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
38½	33¾	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	4	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	Mar 2
53	46⅜	Bklyn-Man T (1g)	6	47⅜	47	47⅜	— ⅛
102¼	99½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	4	102	101	102	+2¼
52¾	45⅛	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	19	46	45½	46	+ ⅛
50	47¾	Brown Shoe (3)		49¼	48⅝	48½	Feb 26
24⅛	20¼	Brunswick-Bal	2	21	20½	20½	+ ¼
25⅛	20	Bucyrus-Erie	23	24¼	23⅝	24	+1
14⅜	12⅜	Budd Mfg	114	13⅜	13	13⅛	— ½
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	2	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	+3
13	9⅛	Budd Wheel (.20e)	22	11⅜	10⅞	11	— ⅜
54¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	2	42	42	42	— ¾
65¼	51	Bulova Watch	23	64½	63½	63⅞	+ ⅝
53⅜	31⅜	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	33	35¼	34½	35	+ ¾
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	6	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	3	33	32	32	Mar 2
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	36	18	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛
36¼	29¼	Butler Br pf (1½)	31	35⅞	35⅜	35⅝	
9¼	5⅜	Butte C & Z (.05e)	23	8⅝	8⅜	8	— ⅛
33	27¾	Byers Co	16	30⅞	30¼	30¼	— ¼
31½	27	Byron Jack (¼g)	12	30⅞	30¼	30¼	— ¼

—C—

48¼	42¼	Calif Pack (⅞a)	10	42½	42¼	42¼	— ¼
6⅝	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	214	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
20¼	14¼	Calumet & H (¼g)	54	18¾	18	18	— ½
37⅜	32½	Campbell Wy (1)	8	36½	35	35	—1
32⅛	27½	Can D G Ale	192	31⅜	29⅛	30¾	+1½
17⅜	14½	Canadian Pac	89	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
61½	57	Cannon Mills (4e)	2	58	58	58	
18	15	Cap Adm A (1e)	6	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	7	Carriers & G (.35e)	40	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I) (4e)	10	168	166	166	+1
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	2	96¾	96½	96¾	
36¾	26⅜	Celanese (1½e)	47	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ¾
116	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	113½	113½	113½	+ ½
47¾	36½	Celotex	5	47¾	47	47	— ¾
39¼	34	Cent Aguir (1½a)	4	34¾	34¼	34¼	— ¾
12⅝	8¾	Cent Fdy	29	11¼	11	11	
41¾	37½	Cent RR NJ	5	40¾	40	40	
24¾	17¼	Cent Violeta Sug	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
14½	10¼	Century Rib (.10g)	7	14⅛	13½	13⅝	— ¾
83	67¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	55	84½	82⅜	82½	—1
23⅝	16¼	Certain-teed	22	21⅜	20¾	20⅞	— ⅜
52⅜	35½	Champ P&P (¼g)	6	47½	46¾	47⅜	+1
48	41	Checker Cab	1	42	42	42	—6
68⅛	63¼	Ches & Oh (2.80)	47	68⅞	68	68	— ¼
99	99	Ches & O pf (6½)	1	99	99	99	
90⅛	85	Ches Corp (3)	7	88¾	88½	88¾	— ¼
8	2¾	Chi & E Ill	8	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
13⅜	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	8	12⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¾
6¼	3½	Chi & N W	91	6⅜	5⅞	6	— ⅛
19½	11⅜	Chi & N W pf	7	19⅛	18¼	18¼	— ⅝
3⅜	2⅜	Chi Ot West	19	2¾	½	2¾	+ ⅛
17⅜	13⅝	Chi Ot W pf	29	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
32	30½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	5	32	31¾	32	+ ¼
2⅝	2	Chi M St P & P	29	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7¼	4⅜	Chi M StP&P pf	50	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
33	23	Chi Pneu T	1	30¾	30	30	
13	6½	Chi Pneu T pf	5	65	65	65	+ ½
3½	2¼	Chi Rk Is & P	15	3½	3¼	3¼	
8¼	5¾	C R I & P 6% pf	14	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ¼
16¼	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	7	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
27½	24	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	25¼	25½	25½	+ ¼
32½	19	Chick Cot Oil	3	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
15⅜	12⅛	Childs Co	44	13⅞	13	13¼	— ½

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
135⅛	116⅜	Chrysler (1½g)	105	133½	130⅝	131½	—1⅝
21⅜	18⅞	City Ice & F (2)	4	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	9	City Strs	28	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
38⅛	32½	Clark Eqp (1.60)	4	36	36	36	— ⅜
40¾	35	Clev Gra Br (2½e)	28	40	39	40	+1⅛
98⅝	78	Cluett Pea (¾g)	4	91¾	90	90	1¾
144	122½	Coca-Cola (2a)	1	142	142	142	+1
57⅜	57	Coca-Cola A (3)		57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	Mar 3
21⅜	19½	Colgate-Palm (½)	138	21½	20¾	21¼	+1
104½	103	Colgate-Pm pf (6)	*	102¼	102¼	102¾	+ ¼
62¾	56	Coll & Atk (2a)	13	60½	59½	59½	— ¾
50¼	44⅞	Col Fuel & Ir	10	48⅜	47½	47½	— ⅜
20⅞	17	Colum G&E (.40e)	237	18	17⅛	17½	+ ⅜
108	100⅜	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	104	102¼	102¼	
39½	34¾	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	20	39	36⅞	36½	—1⅝
46⅛	42	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	2	44¾	43¼	44¾	+ ⅝
124½	115	Colum Carb (4a)	9	115½	114½	114½	— ⅛
69¼	58	Coml Credit (4)	28	61¾	59½	59⅞	—1⅝
114	101⅞	Coml Cred pf (4½)	5	104½

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bonds Show Strength Today—Curb Market Rather Irregular

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 4¼s '47-52	119.14	119.14	119.14
2 2½s '43-45	108.3	108.3	108.3
2 4s '44-54	114.8	114.8	114.8
20 3⅜s '41-43	107.26	107.26	107.26
6 3¼s '44-46	108.4	108.4	108.4
12 3¼s '46-49	106.25	106.22	106.22
2 3s '51-55	104.22	104.22	104.22
11 2⅞s '55-60	105.3	105.3	105.3
1 2¾s '45-47	103.31	103.28	103.31
12 2½s '48-51	103.13	103.11	103.11
36 2¼s '51-54	103.13	103.10	103.13
4 2½s '56-59	101.12	101.12	101.12

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 2¾s '42-47	103.29	103.29	103.29
2 3s '47	105.1	105.1	105.1
11 3¼s '64	105.22	105.21	105.22

Home Owners' Loan

105 2¾s '49	102.16	102.16	102.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	105	105	105
3 Adams Exp 4s '47	105¼	105	105
1 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	104	104	104
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	70	70	70
85 Alleghany 5s '44	101	100⅝	100⅞
4 Alleghany 5s '49	94⅝	94½	94⅝
30 Alleghany 5s '50 sta	68	68	68
3 Allegh Val 4s '42	109¼	109⅛	109⅛
20 Allied Strs 4½s '51	100½	100⅛	100½
4 Am & For P 5s 2030	83⅞	83¾	83¾
4 Am Ice 5s '53	94	93	94
8 AmIGChem 5½s '49	108¾	108¾	108¾
30 Am Int 5½s '49	105	104¾	105
6 Am T & T 5½s '43	114	113½	113½
40 Am T & T 3¼s '66	100⅛	99¾	99¾
5 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	108⅝	108½	108⅝
101 Am T & T 3¼s '61	100⅝	100	100
1 Am T Fdr cv '50	179	179	179
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	108½	108½	108½
18 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106	105½	105½
2 Ang C Nitra deb '67	38¼	38¼	38¼
26 Arm Del 5½s '57	99¼	99½	99½
28 Arm Del 4s '57	99¼	99	99¼
9 Arm 4½s '39	103¼	103¼	103¼
4 AT&SF cvt 4½s '48	107	107	107
2 AT&SF adj 4s '95	107¼	106⅞	107¼
63 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 AT&SF 4s 1900-55	103½	103½	103½
10 A C Line 1st 4s '52	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
10 A C Line 4½s '64	105½	105½	105½
2 A C Line 5s '45	57½	56⅞	56⅞
4 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	49¾	49¾	49¾
1 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
11 B&O rfg 6 '95	102½	102⅛	102½
10 B&O 1st 5s '48	113⅞	113¼	113¼
1 B&O rfg 5s '95	93¾	93	93
2 B&O rfg 5s '95	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
16 B&O 5s '96 F	93	92¾	92¾
3 B&O 5s 2000 D	80½	80	80
63 B&O cvt 4½s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
25 B & O 4s '48	105¾	105½	105¾
10 B&O 5s S W '59	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
Bang & Aroo cn 45 '51	118¼	118⅛	118⅛
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	126½	126½	126½
7 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	104¼	104½	104½
7 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
3 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	89¾	89	89¾
1 Bim&Me 5s 67	84½	84½	84½
1 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ61	90½	90½	90½
3 Boston&Me 5s 55	32½	32	32½
21 Bost&NY Air'L 4s 55	32½	40½	40½
80 Bot Con Mills 6½s 34	41½	40	40½
62 BotCon Mills 6½s 34cb	41½	40	40½
39 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	101¼	101¼	101¼
85 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	101⅞	101½	101¾
1 Bkly UnElist 5s 50	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
2 Brown Shoe 3½s 50	105¼	105¼	105¼
14 Buf R&P 4½s '57	91¾	91	91¼
3 By-Prod C 5½s '45	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	116¼	116¼	116¼
1 Can Nat 5s '59 Jly	119¼	119¼	119¼
31 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞
1 Can Pac 5s '44	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Can Pac 5s '54	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
16 Can Pac 4½s '60	104½	104½	104½
2 Can Pac 4s perp	104¼	104¼	104¼
22 Can Pac 4s '49	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
12 Colmbia G 5s 1961	98¾	98¼	98¼
26 Coml Credit 3¼s'51	102	102	102
10 Com'l Inv Tr 5½s '51	69	68	68½
15 Con Coal Del 5s '60	105¾	105¼	105¼
10 Con Edis 3¼s '46	102¼	102¼	102¾
11 Con Edis 3½s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
50 Con Oil 3½s '51	103¾	103¼	103¼
14 Consum Pow 3¼s '70	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
13 Consum Pow 3⅜s '65	106½	106½	106½
2 Crane Co 3½s '51	104½	104¼	104¼
4 Crown Will 6s '51	58	57⅞	57⅞
2 Cuba No Rv 5½s '42	58¼	58⅛	58⅛
2 Cuba R R 5s '52	104¼	104	104¼
2 Dan Con P&L 3½s '60	14-32	14-32	14-32
1 Del&Hud 5½s '37	94½	93¾	94⅛
17 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 D G&E 5s '51	35⅛	35	35
30 D&RC 4s '36	22	22	22
20 D&RG West 5s '55	21	20¼	20½
18 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	32½	32¼	32½
14 D&RG West 5s '78	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
2 Det Ed 4s '61	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Det Ed 4s'65	104½	104½	104½
3 Det Ed 3½s'66 6	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	106½	105¾	105¾
34 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 El Paso N Gas 4½s'51	88⅝	86	86⅝
29 Erie rf 5s '67	86½	85⅛	86¼
43 Erie rf 5s'75	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
2 Erie 1st 4s'96	88⅛	88⅛	88½
19 Erie gen lien 4s'96	91¾	91¾	91¾
8 Erie cvt 4s'53 A	90½	90½	90½
3 Erie cvt 4s'53 B	118¾	118¾	118¾
2 Erie & Jer 6s'55	103¾	103¾	103¾
8 Fairbnks Morse 4s'56	103¾	103⅛	103⅜
2 Fed L & T 1st 6s'43	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Fed Lt & T 5s'42	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	20	19⅝	19¾
47 Fla E Cst 5s'74	106	106	106
4 Gen Cable 4½s'47	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	105¾	105½	105¾
16 Gen Mot Accp 3¼s'42	101¾	101½	101½
21 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	94	93¼	94
1 Gimbel 4½s'33	101	101	101
11 Goodrich 4½s'56	105⅝	105	105
6 Goodrich 6s'47	104⅝	104	104¼
4 Goodyr T&R 5s'57	118¼	118⅛	118¼
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	114¼	114	114¼
13 Gt Nor 5s'73	107⅛	107⅛	107¼
10 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	105¼	105¼	105¼
9 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
9 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	134	131	134
88 Gt Nor 4s '46H	110	109¾	110
9 G Bay & W deb B	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
5 Gulf M & N 5s '50	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Gulf St Util 5s'56	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝
13 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	99⅞	99¾	99¾
1 Hiram Walker 4½s '45	107	107	107
10 Hous OilTex 5½s '50	102¼	102	102¼
22 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	47¾	46	47½
20 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	84	83½	83½
19 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	36	35½	35¾
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	106½	106½	106½
2 Ill Cent 4s '52	92	91½	92
2 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	79½	79⅜	79½
23 Ill Cen rfg 5s	92	91½	92
8 Ill Cen cons 5s	92	92	92
1 Ill Cen coll tr 4s '53	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
1 IC&CStLANO 5s '63A	90	90	90
84 IC&CStLANO 4½s '63	84	83¾	83¾
7 IC&CStLANO 4½s '63	103⅜	103½	103½
38 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	88	87½	88
15 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	96	94½	96
1 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66ct	96	94½	95
3 Interstate Iron 5s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
72 Int Gt No Nor adj 6s '52	15⅝	14⅜	15⅛
153 Int Gt No 1st 6s '52	39⅛	37⅞	38⅛
55 Int Gt No 5s '56 B	38¼	37	38¼
27 Int Gt No 6s '36 C	38½	37⅝	38½
27 Int Hydro El 6s '44	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Int Paper 6s '55	102	102	102
1 Int Paper 5s '47	61	61	61
2 Int T & T cv 4½s '39	72½	72½	72½
1 Int T & T 5s '55 ctf	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
2 Int T & T deb 5s '55	78¼	77⅝	78¼
2 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	9	9	9
14 James Fr&Clea 6s '59	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Jones & L St 4½s '61	104	104	104
1 KCP&M Mem 4s '34	64¼	64	64
26 KCP&M 4s '39 ct	61¾	60½	61¾
13 K C South 3s '50	97¾	96⅞	97½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
16 K C South 3s '50	90⅛	89½	89½
15 K C Term 4s '60	107	106⅞	106⅞
3 Kresge Found 4s '45	108	108	108
10 Lac Gas 5½s '53	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	64½	64½	64½
6 Lac Gas 5s '39	97	96⅞	97
7 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	43	42¾	43
29 Lautaro Nit 6s '54 ct	42¾	42¾	42¾
3 Leh & NY 4s '45	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
3 Leh C&N 4½s '54	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	103½	103½	103½
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	67	66¾	67
9 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	85	84	84
46 Leh Val 4½s 2003	75¾	74⅞	75¼
62 Leh Val 4s 2003	70	69½	70
10 Leh Val H Ter 5s '54	105⅝	105⅞	105½
6 Leh Val H Ter 5s '54	123¼	123¼	123¼
2 Liggett & M 5s '51	100	99½	99½
26 Loews 3½s '46	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5 Lorillard Co 7s '44	129½	129½	129½
13 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	110	109	109
31 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	105⅝	105½	105⅝
4 Louis & N 4½s 2003	107½	107⅛	107½
4 Louis & N 4s '40	99¼	99	99
14 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	86	86	86
11 Maine Cen 4½s '60	50	49	50
13 Manhat Ry 4s '90	46	45½	46
3 Manhat Ry 4s'90ct	100	100	100
1 Marion St Shov 6s '47	103½	103½	103½
12 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Mead Corp 6s '45A	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Met Ed 4½s '68	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 Mich Cen 4½s '79	103⅜	103½	103½
3 MidEBry&L 5s '61B	45	43	43
1 Mil&Sparta&NW 4s '47	19½	19	19
3 M & S L con 5s '34 ct	81½	83⅜	81½
13 M & StL 4s '49	26½	26	26¼
14 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	24½	24	24
9 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	87¼	87	87
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	91½	91½	91½
18 MSP&SSM con 5s '38	33	32½	32⅞
2 Mo-Ill 5s '59	60	60	60
11 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	86½	86¼	86½
11 M-K-Tex adj 5s '67	77	76½	76½
5 M-K-T 4½s '78	79¾	79¾	79¾
8 M-K-T 1st 4s 90	93	93	93
65 Mo Pac 5½s '49	18	17⅝	17¾
15 Mo Pac 5s '65A	47	47	47
1 Mo Pac 5s '65A ct	44½	44½	44¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	47¼	46½	46½
46 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	47	47	47
2 Mo Pac gen 5s '75	23¼	22½	23
17 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	47¼	47	47¼
16 Mo Pac 5 '81 I	57	46½	46¾
5 MonWPubSv4½s'60	106¼	106⅛	106¼
3 MonWPPubSv 6s '46	109	109	109
54 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
14 Mor & Essex 5s '55	95½	94⅞	95½
6 Mor&Essex3½s 2000	93	93	93
2 Mutual Fuel G 5s '47	115	114⅞	115
3 Nassau El 4s '51	60	59¾	60
41 Natl Acme 6s '42	105¾	105¼	105½
41 NtRyMex 4½s '57asd	4¼	4¼	4¼
8 Natl Steel 4s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 New Eng T&T 5s '52	122	122	122
2 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	98	98	98
9 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5 N Orl Term 4s '53	97½	97½	97½
29 N Y Tex & M 4½s '56	54½	54	54½
1 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	59½	59½	59½
13 NO Tex&M 5s '54 B	56⅝	56½	56½
3 NO Tex&M 5s '54 ct	51½	51½	51½
5 NY&Putnam 4s '93	93	93	93
1707 NYC cvt 6s 44	120¼	119¼	119¾
101 NYC 1st 5s 2013	101	100½	101
45 NYC 4½s 2013 A	94⅞	94	94¼
13 NYC con 4s 98	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
20 NYC 3¾s 46	103⅜	103½	103⅜
29 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	94¾	94	94¾
30 NYC&HR 3½s 97	99¾	99½	99¾
26 NY C&StL 6s 38	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
6 NYC&StL 5½s 74A	104½	104½	104½
18 NY C&StL 4½s'78	94½	94¼	94½
104 NYC&StL 4s'78	104	104	104
13 NY C&StL 4s 46	66⅝	65½	65½
2 NY Dock Co 5s 38	66½	66⅛	66⅛
7 NY Dock Co 4s 51	101	101	101
3 NY Edis 3¼s 65	101⅛	101	101
8 NY Edis 3¼s 66	57½	57	57½
32 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	52¼	51¾	51¾
26 NYNH&H 4½s 67	44¾	43½	44¾
1 NYNH&H 4s 55	45⅛	44⅝	45⅛
50 NYNH&H 4s 56	35	34¾	34¾
2 NYNH&H 4s 57	44	44	44
1 NYNH&H 3½s 47	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
2 NYNH&H 5s '54	41	41	41
2 NYNH&H con 4s54	31¾	34½	35¼
21 NYO&W rfg 4s92	64⅜	63⅞	64
11 NY Ry inc 6s 65	105½	105½	105½
2 NY Rys 6s 58 sta	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
4 NY Steam 6s '47	107	107	07
1 NYSteam5s'56	107	107	107
1 NYSteam 5s '51	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 NY Tel 4½s '39	21½	20⅜	21
59 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Niagara FallsP3½s66	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
15 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	107	30½	30½
10 NorfSou 5s '61 ct	32½	31	31
34 Norf Sou 5s '61A	117½	117½	117½
2 Norf & W 4s '96	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Nor Am Co 5s 61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s'63	102¾	103	103
6 Nor Am Ed 5s '63C	111⅜	111¼	111½
24 Nor Pac 6s 2047	107½	107½	107½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	103½	103	103
3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	107¼	106¼	107¼
39 Nor Pac 4s '97	77	76½	76½
21 Nor Pac 3s 2047	105	105	105
2 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	117½	117	117
4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106½	106⅜	106½
13 Pac G&E 3½s'66	99½	99¼	99¼
1 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	103½	103½	103½
2 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
10 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 A	102⅜	102⅛	102⅛
4 Pac T&T 3¼s S '66	102½	102⅛	102⅛
13 Pan-Am 6s'40 ct	44	43¾	44
59 Para Pic 6s'55	100¾	100½	100½
2 Park L & I 6½s'53 ct	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 Parmalee T 6s '44	z 76⅝	76⅜	76⅜
4 Penn Dix 6s'41 A	101¾	101¾	101¾
11 Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	105½	105½	105½
23 Pen Co 6s'63	103¼	103	103
6 Pen RR gen 5s'68	116	115¾	115¾
5 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	121½	120⅞	120⅞
10 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	110½	110	110
14 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	106⅞	106½	106½
20 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	107⅛	106¾	106¾
18 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	104	103⅞	103¾
2 Pen RR 4s'43	110½	110½	110½
3 Pen RR 3½s'52 wi	100	99⅞	99⅞
402 Pen RR 3¼s'52 wi	107⅞	107¼	107⅜
30 Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	114	114	114
10 Peoria & E 1st 4s'40	96	96	96
95 Peoria'a E inc 4c'90	25⅞	24⅝	25⅞
101 Peo Marq 4½s'80	101	100¾	100¾
12 Pere Marq 4½s'56	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43	113	113	113
28 Phila Co 5s 67	106⅜	106	106¼
1 Phil Elec 4½s 67	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝
1 Phil Elec 4s 71	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
52 Phil Read C&I 6s 49	18	17	17⅞
27 Phil Read C&I 5s 73	38½	38¼	38½
15 Philippine Ry 4s 37	25¼	25	25¼
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	92¾	92¾	92¾
49 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	87¼	87	87
1 Porto Ri A Tob 6s42	85½	85½	85½
54 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	54	38⅝	38
18 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	96½	96⅜	96½
103 Pure Oil 4¼s 50 ww	123¾	122½	123½
37 Pure Oil 4¼s 50xw	104	104	104
4 Purity Bak 5s 48	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
12 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Rem Rand 4½s'56	116½	115½	116
43 Republic Steel 4½s'61	99	98¾	98¾
271 Republic Steel 4½s 56	101⅞	101¼	101⅞
23 Republic Steel 4½s '56	99¼	99	99¼
2 Revere Cop& Bal4s56	104	104	104
10 Richfield Oil 6s 44	57½	57	57½
27 Richfld Oil 6s44A ct	50	49	50
6 Richm Term 5s 52	103½	103½	103½
2 R I Ark & La 4½s'34	26½	26½	26½
2 Sag'nay P&L 4½s'66	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
6 StLIM&S4sR&G'33	88	88	88
50 St L S F 5s '50 B	32	31½	32
33 StLSF 5s '50 ct	32¾	32½	32¾
88 StLSF 4½s'78	29¾	29¼	29¼
31 StLSF 4½s'78 ctf sta	35¾	35½	35¾
4 StLSF 4s '50 A	32¼	31½	32¼
32 StLSF 4s '50 A ct	30⅞	30½	30⅞
6 St L Sou 4s'51	64½	64¼	64½
1 StLSW rfg 5s '90	52¼	51¾	52¼
5 StP&KC Shl 4½s'41	25½	25½	25½
31 St P M & M 5s '43	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 StPEGr Trk 4½s'47	35	35	35
9 ST&A Pass 4s '43	103½	103¼	103½
3 Sea A L adj 5s'49	12½	12	12½
6 Sea A L 4s '45 ct	21½	21¼	21½
180 Seab A L con 6s'45	22½	22	22½
22 Sea A L 4s '50 sta	33¾	32¾	33
21 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	20¼	20	20
30 Sea AL 4½s 'Sept	19⅛	19½	19⅞
51 Sea-AllFla 6s '35 A	13¾	12¾	12¾
5 Sea All Fla 6s '35 B ct	12½	12½	12½
8 Shar Steel 4½s'51	116	115¾	116
43 Shell Un 3½s'51	99¾	99¼	99¾
5 Skelly Oil 4s '51	100¾	100¾	100¾
8 Socony VacOil3½s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 So Beli T & T 5s '41	107	107	107
1 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 So Cal Gas 4s '60	105¼	104¾	104¾
2 So Nat Gas 4½s'51	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Sou Pac 4½s'68	96½	96½	96½
22 Sou Pac 4½s'81	95	94¾	94¾
15 So Pac 4½s'69	95⅝	95¼	95¼
22 So Pac cnv 4½s'49	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛
2 So Pac 3¾s'46	101	100¾	100¾
10 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	99½	99½	99¼
5 South Ry 6½s'56	107	107	107
3 South Ry gen 5s'56	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3 South Ry gen 5s'94	109	109	109
45 South Ry gen 4s'56	83½	83½	83⅝
11 Sou Ry 4s M & O '38	94½	94½	94½
4 So Ry 4s St L '51	101½	101½	101½
3 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	106	106	106
1 S W Gas & Tel 4s'60	102	102	102
10 Spokane Int 5s '55	38¾	37¾	38
50 Stand Oil N J 3s'61	99	98⅝	98⅝
1 Studebaker 6s cvt '45	150	150	150
17 Swift & Co 5s '50	107	106¾	106¾
6 SymingtonGould '56ww	180½	175	180½
1 T C I & R R 5s '51	120¼	120¼	120¼
3 Ten Cop & Ch 6s '44	104½	104	104
20 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	99¼	99¼	99½
5 T R A St L 4s '53	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Texark Fi Sm 5½s'50	107½	107½	107½
17 Tex Corp 3½s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	121	121	121
1 Tex & P 5s '77	105½	105½	105½
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	105½	105½	105½
32 Third Ave adj 5s '60	40¾	40	40¼
7 Third Ave 4s '60	70¾	70¼	70¼
1 Union Oil Cal 6s '42	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜
8 Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	114	113⅞	113⅞
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114¼	114¼	114¼
7 Un Pac 3½s '70	98	98	98
3 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107½	107¼	107¼
1 Unit Drugs 5s '53	102½	102½	102½
7 UnRys StL 4s '34	56	55½	55½
10 U S Rub '47	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Utah P&L 5s '44	99	98⅞	98⅞
12 Util P&L 5½s'47 A	63½	63	63
29 Util P&L 5s '59	61¾	61¾	62
1 VerCPac 4½s asd'34	4¼	4¼	4¼
4 Vertienf Sug 7s'42 ct	30½	30½	30½
2 Va Ir C&C 4½s '49	62	62	62
2 Va El&Pow 4s '55A	108¼	108¼	108¼
15 Virgin Ry 3½s '66	104	103½	103½
68 Wabash rf 5½s'75	46	43½	43½
2 Wabash 1st 5s '39	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
28 Wabash 5s '60D	43¼	43¼	43¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
22 Wabash 5s '76B	43½	42¼	42¾
26 Wabash 4½s '78C	42½	42	42⅝
5 Wabash 4½s '78 ct	38	38	38
20 Walwrth 5s '56	87½	87¼	87¼
1 Warner Bros 6s '39	98¾	98½	98½
21 Warner Quinl 6s '39	52⅝	52	52
1 West Pen P 3½s'66	106	106	106
24 West Md 4s '52	103¼	102¾	103¼
15 West Pac 5s '46 asd

Chicago 'Co-ops' For Consumers Form Federation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 4 — Although city people are disinclined to hobnob with their neighbors, enough residents of the Chicago area have lately become interested in consumer co-operatives to set up some 35 units to buy groceries, meat and other necessities.

So widespread has become this consumer activity here that its friends have formed a citywide organization, the Chicago Co-operative Federation, Down-town offices were recently opened. Clarence R. Haize, a Presbyterian minister and leader in the movement, is executive secretary, devoting all his time to educational and organization work.

The majority of the consumer co-operatives here are products of the past few years, when this plan of action, modeled after the Rochdale system of England, aroused much interest. Groundwork was done a few years ago by the Christian Co-operative Fellowship, composed mainly of educational and religious leaders who had been stirred by the visit of the Japanese leader, Kagawa.

Now there are all kinds of co-operative groups scattered about the city and suburbs. Groceries, co-operatives of which there are 10, head the list, according to Mr. Haize. There are also two meat markets, one wholesale purchasing agency, one bakery, one milk delivery route, one café, one men's tailoring store, four credit unions, six student eating clubs and bookstores, one fuel association, one furniture insurance society, and eight buying clubs, that is, groups which have not yet set up stores but which make co-operative purchases. There are also a number of women's guilds, youth leagues and a recreation club.

Study clubs, which form the nucleus of future stores, are springing up rapidly, said Mr. Haize. His office finds it difficult to meet the demand for speakers.

Social Element Enters

What are these big city co-operatives like? Not like the impersonal chain store, surely; more like the village grocery with its cracker-barrel round table in one respect. For the social element enters.

In the University of Chicago neighborhood is a grocery store where women bring their knitting, sit in a back room and talk; where men, women and youngsters exhibit their paintings; where camera enthusiasts gather in another back room and study techniques. An unusual grocery, it is called the Consumers' Co-operative Service and is owned by 450 people. Among them are university professors, social workers and business people. Gross sales for the six months ending Jan. 31 were $31,665. This was about double the sales of the preceding six-month period.

The recreational activities of the store are organized as the Circle Pines Club, the name being derived from the international emblem of the consumer co-operatives. Members develop photographs in the store dark room, make pottery, play ping pong, hold discussion groups, and put on plays.

Leaders in the movement here think co-operative stores, like this one, should serve a specific geographic area, and should open their membership to all members of the community who pay the fees and subscribe to Rochdale fundamentals. Evanston, Oak Park, and other communities have stores of this type.

But there are other trends in the co-operative movement here. The city offers the problem of national groups who do not wish to co-operate with persons of other nationalities, even though they may live in the same ward. Long before the American born Chicagoans began to interest themselves in co-operatives, large foreign groups in the city set up consumer co-operatives and these have survived the depression.

Locarno

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any direct commitment unless Belgium herself is invaded.

It is understood here that Premier von Zeeland is keeping both Berlin and Paris informed of the progress of the talks—a fact which is held to explain reports from German sources that Ambassador Joachim von Ribbentrop on his return to London next week will be in position to reopen the Locarno negotiations.

Though British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in his Commons speech Tuesday declared, "a start must be made somewhere" in the search for a new western agreement, the Monitor is informed on highest authority that Britain has no intention of making any fresh proposals to Germany, since it is felt that it is now Herr Hitler's turn to make a move. Mr. Eden's hint, therefore, is taken to refer to the Anglo-Belgian talks.

General Settlement

Naturally if these talks induce Germany to be more forthcoming than she has been in the past, the British Government will be delighted. But it is emphasized here that what Britain is seeking is a general settlement. Though it may be found desirable to negotiate a Western Pact first, the entry into force of such an agreement should depend in the British view on the successful conclusion of a wider understanding.

One of the reasons for this is that the British Government has no illusions about being able to prevent war in the east or central Europe from spreading to the west. Therefore Downing Street opinion is that it is almost more important to establish a peace system for the rest of Europe than it is for west.

As stated in yesterday's cable the kind of settlement envisaged here is one which covers the colonial issue, Germany's return to the League and armament limitation, as well as territorial questions. Though such a comprehensive settlement is admittedly a long way off, it is hoped the highly confidential Anglo-Belgian talks now in progress will provide the steppingstone from which to attempt to negotiate still deeper waters.

Issues Before America: Industrial Control Plan

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fixing in some of the biggest industries.

The tendency in respect to industrial control, therefore, is twofold. On the one hand is the tendency to accept bigness as an established fact and attempt to bring it under increasingly stringent public regulation, rather than attempt to destroy it as the anti-trust laws have failed to do. On the other hand is the effort to modify the anti-trust laws to permit fair-trade practice agreements. The theory of such agreements would not be to force a new era on business, as the NRA undertook to do, but, rather, to give business and industry an opportunity to put competition on a higher ethical level, just as fast as each particular group is ready and able to do so.

Under such agreements, two general types of rules and regulations could be adopted. The first would have to do with such practices as misleading or true advertising, cut-throat price competition and other devices which enter into the selling side of business. The second would have to do with questionable competitive practices entering into production and operating costs, including excessively low wages or long hours or bad labor conditions generally. However, wages and hours would be approached not from the point of view of national consuming power, as they were under NRA. There would be no attempt to erect ideal wage and hour structures, but merely to remove such factors from the field of competition in industry.

Collective Bargaining

Such a policy applied to industrial control would still leave untouched so far as organized labor's objectives are concerned the questions of collective bargaining, wages and hours. While there is still a disposition on the part of many labor leaders to expect the Government to take the initiative in sweeping federal legislation to regulate wages and hours, there is a growing element which sees a serious danger to trade unionism in such a program. They point out that if the Government enforces wages and hours, the incentive to union membership is destroyed. Therefore this group asks the strongest type of collective bargaining legislation, which would enable labor to organize effectively in all industries. But they would then leave hours and wages to the collective bargaining process in order that labor unions would continue to have function and purpose. This theory would not necessarily, however, preclude federal legislation, putting a minimum floor under wages and a maximum top on hours to assist trade practice agreements in outlawing excessively poor conditions.

Where the consumer groups will fit in this picture is not clear. In a unified industrial control scheme such as NRA they could be given official status. Under the probable new scheme, their role may be restricted to that of interested spectators able to make their opinions felt only through constant protests to whatever agency is set up to administer the trade-practice agreements.

What part of this tentative program can be put through under the Constitution as interpreted by the present Supreme Court is one of the major concerns of those individuals in Washington culling over the different proposals which have been submitted at the White House. Much of it probably can be undertaken only if President Roosevelt is able to remake the Supreme Court or is willing to attempt an amendment to the Constitution.

The new approach to bigness in industry may stand. TVA's heavy attack on the electric utility industry is making headway and will soon be joined by the new "yardsticks" in the Columbia River basin and other areas where flood control, irrigation and navigation projects offer more opportunities for the manufacture of government power. Where the "death sentence" against holding companies in the utility industry will stand is another matter. But in the long run indications are that increasing public control will be exercised over all big industries which partake of the nature of public utilities. Such control o[f] the railroads is already extensive. [R]estrictions written into government subsidies to air and water transportation lines is reducing the opportunities in such industries for big salaries and big profits through stock manipulation. These devices work because the industries to which they apply are clearly operating in interstate commerce.

Modification of the anti-trust laws might also be achieved without changes in the court or Constitution. Mr. Richberg, who is one of those most active in devising new legislation along this line, believes it can be.

But collective bargaining for labor is another matter, as are also wages and hours. It is anticipated that the present Labor Relations Act may be held unconstitutional and the wage and hour features of NRA were specifically outlawed in the Schechter decision. Therefore labor's first desire, a guarantee of collective bargaining rights, may have to wait on changes in the court or Constitution.

What It All Means

All of these different desires, plans and tendencies add up to mean that the United States is on the road to a new type of industrial order in which the Federal Government will play a more prominent part than it has in the past, and the freedom of private enterprise to exploit public gullibility, labor, and more ethically-minded competitors might be checked.

The country started down this road when the anti-trust laws were passed. NRA attempted to bring the entire economic structure of the nation under federal control at one gulp. It failed. But there is a demand for something better than the anti-trust laws which the Roosevelt Administration is disposed to answer.

In the process of arriving at the answer, however, there is a significant difference in the ends in view. With NRA, reform of the American industrial system was incidental to recovery. Reform was the means, not the end. The real objectives were re-employment, increased purchasing power and decreased production to bolster the price structure. Now the objective is reform of the business system for its own sake.

The New Objectives

Since NRA, the Roosevelt Administration has come to depend on other devices for recovery. Pump priming was the work of relief and public works. On the assumption that business recovery is approaching the time when private enterprise can absorb the unemployment load, this program is to be steadily tapered off—politics permitting. Shorter hours are viewed from their social implications as apart from the "work sharing" theory. Better wage standards are also considered as desirable from the point of view of social and economic justice, not as means to any imediate boost in purchasing power. In fact, in regard to wages, the current tendency is to view too rapid a rise in wages with suspicion. The Brookings Institution doctrine that permanent prosperity requires more emphasis on reduced prices than on higher wages has gained many adherents.

The economics of scarcity which figured so prominently in the price and production control features of many NRA codes are no longer considered desirable. The recent analysis of NRA's history prepared by the President's Committee on Industrial Analysis recommends strongly against a revival of such controls. Abundance at price levels which increase the consuming power of the entire community, instead of wages which help only the wage earners, is becoming the objective. The arbitrary short hours and high wages of NRA were also predicated partially on the doctrine of scarcity which is no longer popular among the influential new deal planners.

There is unquestionably a serious unemployment problem still unsolved. The American Federation of Labor figures for January show over 10,000,000 in that category. Some other statistical reports show a lower figure—as low as 7,000,000. Actual figures are not known. But whatever the actual extent of this problem it is now considered as one part of the larger problem of industrial control or business reform which should be handled on its own merits.

Berlin

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not apparently interested in the much-advertised Berlin-Rome axis. So, asks Berlin, what is the British policy toward the East and Central Europe? It is declared that until that answer is given, Germany cannot enter a western pact.

This new attitude, which is apparently a complete reversal of the former refusal to consider British proposals for a "general settlement," is so similar to the British attitude that it would seem to make an early resumption of negotiations possible.

What of Arms Cuts?

Meanwhile moderate elements here insist that either Britain must take the lead or the armaments race will simply end in overwhelming catastrophe. A[s] policy should be evolved, according to today's Frankfurter Zeitung, which would make disarmament possible and hence the eyes of the world are turned toward London.

"One does not want to know how many gas-masks are manufactured there daily," says the Frankfurter, "but what political ideas productive of a new political order are developing in the heads of England's statesmen."

The reason given for Britain's armament plans, namely Germany's becoming strong again, is not only deplorable, the Frankfurter continues, but it is also dangerous because it prevents Britain's trying to evolve a really constructive policy.

Italy's Case

"If England limits herself simply to reacting to events instead of herself being active, then she foregoes the role she claims as justification for her fantastic armaments program, namely, the role of founder of the new world order. In such case, the Italian contention that 'definitely there does not appear any possibility of armaments limitation' becomes final."

In seeming contradiction to this viewpoint, there appears general satisfaction that Mr. Eden did not criticize the new rearmament plans announced by the Fascist Grand Council. Italy's action, it is maintained, is the necessary and logical answer to measures taken by other nations.

Premier Mussolini, as one newspaper wrote yesterday, has proclaimed that in general the democracies are more belligerent than the nationalistic states. In view of the present European situation, it continued, the Duce has drawn a logical conclusion, and, finding himself in the same position as Germany, appeals to his people.

Some German newspapers even welcome Italian rearmament on account of that State's anti-Bolshevik attitude.

Tutorial Plan Proves Value at Olivet College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLIVET, Mich.—Adoption of the tutorial method of education bids fair to revolutionize the long-tried system of instruction which has prevailed in Olivet College almost from its very beginning. Mary Hammond, librarian of the institution, has just reported that since the inception of the new method of instruction there has been a 76 per cent increase in the circulation of two-week books and a very large increase in the demand for overnight books.

It was Joseph Brewer, president of the college, who introduced the novel no-textbook system in vogue here at present. Dr. Brewer, a graduate of Oxford University, made the innovation in Olivet two and one-half years ago.

Neutrality

(Continued from Page 1)

against a non-American state, providing the American republic is not co-operating with a non-American state in such war.

The six Senators who voted against the measure and stood out to the last were Warren R. Austin (R), Vermont; William E. Borah (R), Idaho; H. Styles Bridges (R), New Hampshire; Peter G. Gerry (D), Rhode Island; Hiram Johnson (R), California, and Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. (R), Massachusetts. Two other Senators also expressed opposition, but were paired. These were Royal D. Copeland (D) of New York and William H. King (D) of Utah.

Senator Lodge thereby allied himself with "irreconcilables" Borah and Johnson and later issued a statement declaring the bill "endangers real neutrality in that it will foment war instead of making peace." For those looking for symbolism the reunion of the names "Borah, Johnson and Lodge" recalled how the famous triumvirate led a victorious majority against Woodrow Wilson in behalf of American isolation; now by the irony of circumstance the names Borah Johnson, Lodge are united again against a measure which seems to carry the original isolation to a logical conclusion.

Bill Not Much Changed

Before approving the bill late yesterday, the Senate battered down two major amendments, and agreed to two minor ones, with the approval of Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, who has the measure in charge. For the most part, the issue was the degree of discretion allowed the President.

The Senate threw out the Vandenberg amendment, 24 to 48, which would have reduced the President's discretion in selecting articles to be barred by American ships.

It also rejected the Borah amendment, 31 to 44, which would have increased the President's authority by making the cash-and-carry provision discretionary as to when it should go into effect instead of automatic. This vote was significant because it is likely to be an issue with the House later. The McReynolds bill contains a provision like the Borah amendment.

Old-timers rubbed their eyes as they saw stanch Democrats voting against the Borah amendment to give the President more power. At this time when the very pillars of America's traditional foreign policy were being shaken, Senator Pittman obviously felt he had gauged the limit to which fellow senators would go in setting up rigid standards of future neutrality conduct.

The Senate accepted, without vote, the Nye amendment removing the President's discretion to enumerate specific arms, ammunition and implements of war to be embargoed, and directing him to follow the rigid list proclaimed in the Executive order of last April 10, leaving the Chief Executive, as somebody observed, with about as much flexibility as a piece of cast iron.

Finally it adopted the Bone amendment under which owners of vessels along with owners of cargo being sent to belligerents would relinquish all claims for protection or damage against the United States Government.

Some Foreign Angles

Many foreign correspondents were in the press gallery as the vote was taken. A writer for a big French paper expressed satisfaction with the bill which he interpreted as putting America's vast raw resources at the service of France's ally, England, in the event of war. A correspondent for a German News Agency professed contentment for a different reason. Ascribing Germany's defeat in the World War to America's entry, he argued that the new measure would keep American vessels out of war zones and America out of war.

Final Senate arguments followed the pattern of earlier ones, sponsors of the measure like Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington and Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma, who made his maiden speech, dwelling on the horrors of war; the small opposition minority arguing that peace would be better served if America maintained neutral rights. Senator Johnson renewed the charge that the bill tacitly allies the United States with Great Britain on the Atlantic, and Japan on the Pacific.

Most dramatic moment came just before the final vote, when Senator Borah proclaimed his basic philosophy. He was listened to attentively on all sides. In contending for the right to carry "those things which the human family has to have in order to live," he said, "we are contending for the rights and the interests of small nations and weak peoples everywhere. We are contending for the fundamental rights of humanity, the right to use the sea for the carrying of those things without which the human family would perish."

Quoting Thomas Jefferson to the effect that "because nations go to war it does not diminish the rights of those who wish to remain at peace," he argued neutral law violations do not destroy the law any more than murders destroy the sanctity of life.

"The sea is the highway of those who love peace and who want to carry the things which contribute, not to death and destruction, but to the comforts and happiness of mankind," he said. A minute later he declared, "No nation in advance should indicate its willingness to surrender its just and essential rights in order to maintain peace. I do not believe it brings peace. I believe in the first place it brings contempt, and in the second place assault."

Senator Borah denied that "a policy which dedicates us to carrying of foodstuffs and the things necessary for civilization is a war policy. It is a peace policy. It is a humanitarian policy. It is a policy which some nation must carry out or all will perish."

The vote was taken immediately thereafter, being first announced as 62 to 6, but with the later arrival of Senator Murray of Montana raising the total to 63.

Senator Lodge did not speak on the floor, but his statement written later, accepted the Boroh-Johnson doctrine.

Mexico Rushes Troops To Quell Two Uprisings

MEXICO, D. F., March 3 (AP)—Strong detachments of federal troops hurried into the states of Kuanajuato and Mexico yesterday to put down two armed uprisings which resulted in 30 fatalities.

Officers sent to Xalatlaco, Mexico State, hunted municipal authorities for questioning in connection with the shooting of seven soldiers Sunday. Twenty-three men were killed near Cieneguita, a village of Guanajuato, on Friday when an armed band of about 40 raided a ranch guarded by soldiers and a detachment of agrarian reserves.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

Extra money selling outstanding 14 folder $1. Every Day greeting card assortment. Up to 100% profit. 6 other year-round sellers. Samples on approval. Doehla Co., Dept. SG-5, Fitchburg, Mass.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BALTIMORE, MD.—Modern, private apartments, corner 38th, two blocks south of 40th St., west of University Parkway; two or three large rooms, porches, kitchen, bath; rent reasonable. Phone Chesapeake 0301.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 621 Nostrand Ave.—5 rooms, all improvements, rent $40; 1 block from Christian Science church, convenient transportation.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BRONX, N. Y. CITY—3-room apartment, all conveniences, good neighborhood; will share with lady or couple. MRS. C. ROBINSON, 1684 Grand Concourse, near 174th St.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

FOR non-drinking couple, no pets; Brooklyn Heights; four-room; fireplaces; harbor view; modern; convenient; $110. Hanover 2-0259, N. Y. C.

BOOKBINDING

JOURNALS, Sentinels, Pamphlets; rebinding Textbooks, Bibles, Concordances, Libraries. Write for definite appointment. F. KLASA, 350 E. 92nd St., N. Y. C.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

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Looking for a Satisfactory Dressmaker?
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EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—High class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Ma. 6-7632.

THE MARGARET TIMM
Employment Agency, Inc., 590 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Nurses Governesses Housekeepers

FLORISTS

ADAM & SCHOTT
296 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.
Member F. T. D. Hempstead 3553

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WE BUY and Sell Antiques. Furniture and Furnishings; also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FL 9-1811.

FURNITURE FOR RENT

CHROMSTEEL upholstered divans and chairs in assorted colors; tables, desks, costumers; for exhibitions, style shows and parties. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Capitol 3632.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

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BUNGALOW, 5 rooms, bath, etc., trees, $25; another, FOR SALE, 6 rooms, garage; plot 88x300 on wide deep-water creek, 1 mile to Jones Beach Causeway. G. H. TRADER, John St., foot of Washington Ave., South, SEAFORD, L. I., N. Y.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT
We Sell All Makes
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Real Estate and Insurance Appraisals—Property Managements
Consult Us on Your Realty Problems
Free Personal Service
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1498 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
27 Years in Flatbush

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of homes and apartments.
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OWNER of secluded and beautifully wooded tract of a thousand acres in mountains three and a half hours drive from New York City wishes to share it on attractive basis with right people. Fishing, hunting, riding, farming, swimming, etc.; particulars on request. Address Box G30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SCARSDALE
Specializing in this beautiful section for over twenty years.
NASH AND BOGART
are always at your service. Tell us your needs.
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REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

MEN and women wanted to sell first quality silk hosiery; full or part time; good commissions. Call WI. 7-9374.
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55 West 42nd St. New York City

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TOURISTS and commercial travelers accommodated. MRS. CHAS. CHASE, 1407 State St., (end of car line), Watertown, New York (Route 12).

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL VIEW—Overlooking Claremont Pavilion; living room, bedroom, kitchenette, private bath; refrigeration. $15 ($57.50 monthly). 552 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 117 W. 13th St., Apt. 30—Attractive living-bedroom, elevator; convenient all transportation, church; with complete kitchen if desired; business person preferred.

N. Y. C.—Room in clean, attractive, refined home; Christian Scientist preferred; convenient subway, buses. 86 BORN, 1276 Lexington Ave., Sucramento 2-8999.

N. Y. C., 601 W. 115th, Apt. 31—Comfortable room, refined home; private entrance, private bath; reasonable; all transportation. UN. 4-0595.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nicely furnished room for lady, next to the bath. 1860 Columbia Rd. Apartment 304.

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BROADLOOM carpeting, quality grades, gorgeous colors (sample pieces upon request); your inspection invited. DEXTER CARPET, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y.

Local Classified

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ALL kinds of sewing; Alterations, dressmaking, household draperies; day or steady position. MRS. M. H. SMITH, 145 W. 44th St., N. Y. C.

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SECRETARY-Stenographer, fully experienced N. J. fire insurance rules and rates, agency and branch office; seeks opening. MISS CRANE, 33 Fremont St., Bloomfield, N. J. Tel. 2-2047.

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KATHARINE LA SCHECK
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CONNECTICUT

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We sell more of this quality day in and day out, year-round than any other! If you stock up now you'll save 26c a pair.
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JEWELERS
Diamonds . . . Sterling Silver
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CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

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made with cinnamon
Plain or Frosted
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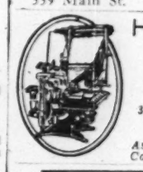

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CALL 6-1730, 2-9002
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Rugs
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364 Main Street, Middletown, Conn.

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COSMETICS AND PERFUME
108 Main St., Corner William St.
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Beautiful Spring Styles have just arrived
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Up to Size 14
Shoes—Suits—Dresses—Coats—Hats
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ELI MOORE
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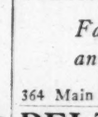

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CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

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Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER 6-3138

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Work Guaranteed
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NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank

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Coats, Flats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
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Our Specialties:
All Prime Meats, Fish, Poultry
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SYL-O-SLIPS
of pure dye crown tested fabric with new fashion darts moulding the slip to the figure.
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For Beautiful Permanent Waves at the Lowest Prices Visit
Our Beauty Salon—Fifth Floor
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Visit
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CLOTHING for the ENTIRE FAMILY
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Specializing in
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Under Management of M. C. Zeltner
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SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

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Ideal Market
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RUMFORD
ALL-PHOSPHATE
Baking Powder
The two-to-one leavener

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427 WILLOW STREET Phone 4-0197

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Now Going On
Everything in the store is reduced.
1860 —— 1937

The Miller & Peck Co.
New Spring Fashions
Dresses — Coats
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The Alice Werner Beauty Shoppe
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GENTLEMEN *Tailors* LADIES
We carry a full line of Foreign and Domestic Woolens at prices consistent with Fine Tailoring. We invite you to inspect our Suitings for Spring and Summer wear.
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Creative Printers for Over 30 Years
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LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY
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Catering to Weddings Our Specialty
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The Allen Food Shop
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BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Meats, Fish, Vegetables and Fruits
136 WASHINGTON AVE., cor. of Allen St.

BLACK STORK
HI-TEST ANTHRACITE
John T. D. Blackburn, Inc.
CALL 4-9111

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators —Whitney Baby Carriages
178-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

Easter Comes Early
Shop Now for the
CORRECT ACCESSORIES
For Your Costume
WHITNEY'S
Albany, N. Y.

Fine Laundering
ZORIC Odorless Garment Cleaning
WILKE LAUNDRY CO.
WILKE LAUNDRY CO. INC.
204 COLONIE STREET

G. V. & F. W. Cameron
GLASS HARDWARE PAINT
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

McManus and Riley
Correct Attire
for Gentlemen and Boys
49-50 STATE ST., ALBANY, N. Y.

CONVERSE AND LEIGHTON
WOMEN'S SHOES
$6.50 to $10.00
74 NORTH PEARL ST.

The Spring Roamers Are Now Ready
A Light Weight Hat for Men
$3.95 — Six Colors
HOAG AND TAYLOR
Temporary Address, 17 Steuben St.

G. C. REARDON, INC.
ANNOUNCES
The New Glenwood Duplex 2-in-1 Combination Range
Cooks with either Gas, Oil, Coal or Wood. Come in and see them.
G. C. REARDON, Inc.
Broadway at Maiden Lane

A Fine Women's Shop
MUHLFELDER'S
55 NORTH PEARL STREET
Millinery — Shoes
Accessories
Wearing Apparel

Holmes Bros.
Florists
20 Steuben St. Albany, N. Y.
Green Houses Western Ave.

BINGHAMTON

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

Parlor City Shoe Store
I. Miller, Vitality, Footsaver, Peacock Shoes
FOR WOMEN
We can hardly wait to show you the new styles.
40 COURT STREET Dial 4-3314

Prints are a fashion note in women's dresses. You'll find lots of smart new prints here from $2.98 up. Hubrite informal frocks at $3.98, in case you have seen their former advertising in this paper. All smart new season's styles
at McLEAN'S

Hamilton, Elgin, Gruen
Watches That Have Proven True
DARROW - DAVIS
Quality Jewelers 82 Court St.

BRONXVILLE

Matrix Shoes
Handbags
Phoenix Hose
Slippers
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Super Curline
BEAUTY SHOPPE
MRS. PAUL GAIRE, Prop.
Beauty Items 55c, 3 for $1.00
Super Curline Steam Permanent $4.00
56 Palmer Ave. and 2 Park Place
TEL. 0385 TEL. 0121

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251
QUAKER STATE

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food
PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0153-0154

Tasty Meals for the Whole Family
moderate prices
FUJIYAMA
20 STUDIO ARCADE
Tel. Bronxville 4288
Opp. Lawrence Hospital

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JEDDO-HIGHLAND COAL
This finest of Pennsylvania Premium Anthracites has little ash but plenty of heat.
Actually, a ton lasts longer than coal of a lower carbon content—and it's the carbon that makes the heat.
M. J. PETERSON
EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTOR
Phone Riverside 7309 or 1170

E. A. MUCHOW, *Florist*
57 Allen Street GA. 3994
FLOWERS
From Greenhouses to You
FOR EVERY OCCASION
Greenhouses at Clarence, N. Y.

GRANT 3305
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

Marbeth Beauty Salon
Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
151 Wallace Ave. Parkside 1617
Open Monday and Friday Evenings

CORTLAND

SELECT YOUR
Easter Suit and Topcoat
from
A. LOUIS
The Men's Store of Cortland

GLOVERSVILLE

Williams & Dye Co.
ESSOHEAT
The Modern Fuel Oil

REMODELLING SALE
Store open during alterations with prices cut on good shoes.
Charles Brookins
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

ITHACA

KNOX
Sparkling GELATINE
KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE
ATWATER'S
109 E. State Street Phone 2761
Phoenix Pure Silk Hosiery
$1 a pair
ROTHSCHILD'S
Dial 2711

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

UNIVERSAL
Electric Ranges—Washers
Refrigerators and Ironers
Sold exclusively at
Clark Hardware Company
13-15 E. 3RD STREET
JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

KENMORE

Mrs. J. F. Green Beauty Shop
Spiral, Croquignole and Machineless Permanent Waves
Complete Beauty Service
Haircutting by Mr. Shada
3142 DELAWARE AVE. DE. 9710

Office 91 Euclid Ave. Phone Ri 6140
JOHN WILES
Coal and Coke
KENMORE, N. Y.

LARCHMONT

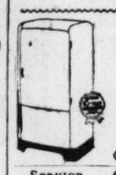
YAHN RADIO CO.
LARCHMONT'S LEADING RADIO HEADQUARTERS
1929 Palmer Ave. Tel. Larch. 2121

Westinghouse Refrigerators
Vacuum Cleaners
Home Electrical Appliances
G. W. MERRELL
1921 Palmer Avenue
TEL. LARCH. 2400

B. GLASSMAN
WATCHES and JEWELRY
Optical Work
Expert Repairing Old Gold Bought
Tel. Larchmont 1536 1925 Palmer Ave.

Long Island

BALDWIN

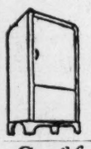


NORGE
Rollator Refrigerator
BALDWIN GENERAL SUPPLY
Home Equipment
Hardware and Paint
Merrick Rd., cor. Grand Ave. Frpt. 1492
SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS

OUR
DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

GRAND FISH MARKET
Sea Foods in Season
Orders delivered Tel. Freeport 5908
90 South Grand Avenue

BAY SHORE



NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
See the new 1937 Models of Norge Refrigeration and Washing Machines on Display.
MORRIS FREEDMAN
7-9-11 West Main Street
Tel. Bay Shore 20

Suffolk Fuel Co.
'blue coal'
America's Finest Anthracite
Office and Yard—70 No. Clinton St.
Bay Shore
TELEPHONES
BAY SHORE 2640—ISLIP 60

Park Battery and Ignition Service
Batteries, Generators, Starters
UNITED MOTOR SERVICE
63 Park Avenue
Chas. W. Ehrle
Phones: Bay Shore 1609, 2292

White Funeral Service
GEORGE C. WHITE
34 Park Ave., Bay Shore, N. Y.
Tel. Bay Shore 208

For Real Estate and All Kinds of Insurance
Emerson H. McWhorter
INCORPORATED
91 E. Main Street Bay Shore

DOUGLASTON

LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR
Birdseye Frosted Foods Grace Rush Food Specialties, Crosse & Blackwell Condimenta, Peek-Frean Imported Crackers and Biscuits, Old Monk Olive Oil, Mayonnaise and French Dressing
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston, L. I. Bayside 9-1571,1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring a Complete Line of
Clothing and Haberdashery
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684

D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

CEDARHURST 2121
Honey Beldock
Sports Clothes
453 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

Complete Optical Service
Dr. W. G. SPALHOLZ
OP-TOM-E-TRIST
Established 20 Years
18-24 122d Street—Up One Flight
College Point, N. Y. Ph. FLushing 9-2834

May we help you plan Your Spring Wardrobe?
The Boulevard Shop
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Open evenings Monday, Wednesday, Friday

A Branch of
Womrath's Popular Library
has been installed in
LOWERRE'S Pharmacy
149-24 41ST AVENUE
Fl. 9-1701—9-7203
Opp. Murray Hill Station

Long Island

FLUSHING (Continued)

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser
Individual Attention Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

SPENCER CORSETS
Girdles, Brassieres, Belts
We create a design especially for you. Free figure analysis.
ELIZABETH CLARKE
43-57 158th Street Indep. 3-0447

FLUSHING—College Point

J. FRIED
Quality Groceries and Dairy Products at Moderate Prices
20-03 122nd St. Phone Flushing 9-5151

FOREST HILLS

Rugs Cleaned
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bou. 8-5600 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.

It's a Treat to Eat Good Meat
Austin Court Market
71-15 AUSTIN ST. Bou. 8-1400—1401
Something New! HONOR BRAND Fresh Frosted Fruits and Vegetables.

Harding Court Beauty Salon
Licensed Zotos Shop
All Work Guaranteed
OPEN FRIDAY EVENINGS
72-27 Austin St.
Bou. 8-7735

BO 8-9910—9911 Home Phone BO 8-3160
FOREST HILLS PLUMBING CO., Inc.
Special Representatives
BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.
Electrolux Gas Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
JOSEPH R. MITTASCH, President
7210 AUSTIN STREET

CHAS. F. BOERNER
GROCER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou. 8-4786

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

KOOPMANNS
FLORIST, Inc.
Try Our Weekly Flower Delivery
Virginia 7-5913
81-40 Lefferts Blvd. Kew Gardens

FREEPORT

Pitterman's Market
131 SO. MAIN ST. Ph. FREEPORT 1946
Groceries and Meats
"Frosted Foods" are Economical
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS

Have You Neglected Your Car?
Have It
Washed—Simonized—Lubricated
Now That Spring is on its way.
Sinclair Service Station
HARRIGAN and BONNIWELL, Props.
Grove Street, Corner Merrick Road
Phone FREEPORT 3143

Be Ready for Easter
We Offer
A Complete Cleaning, Tailoring and Dyeing Service
C. V. BOLLER CO.
70 So. Grove St. Ph. Freeport 3098

GREAT NECK

Houses for Sale in Selected Locations Priced from $12,500 up.
Thomaston Construction Co. Inc.
BUILDERS
43 South Middle Neck Road
Tel. Great Neck 1972

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired, Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work, Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SACKS JEWELRY CO.
Established 1914
Reliable Cash and Credit Jewelers
58 Main St. Hempstead, N. Y.
33 E. Main St. Patchogue, N. Y.

B. COHN
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
CLEANING, PRESSING, DYEING
REPAIRING and ALTERATIONS
247A Fulton Ave. Tel. 3540
Established 1907

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

Have you visited Hempstead's Newest Style Center?
MARGIE LANE
254 Fulton Ave.
Dresses, Coats and Millinery
Dresses from 10.95 to 19.95
No charge for alterations.

Improved Laundry Service, Inc.
Prompt Family Laundry, Inc.
58 PROSPECT STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONES Hempstead 7150 Fieldstone 3-1453
Freeport 7495 Lynbrook 280

A SERVICE TO FIT YOUR NEEDS
Super-SHELL GASOLINE
JIM'S SHELL STATION
(Privately owned)
PRESTOLITE BATTERIES
Greenwich Street and Jerusalem Avenue

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

CHILD STUDIES
in the Candid Camera Manner
Ten 3x5 Studio Portraits. All different. All good. Set of ten, $1.50. Additional Prints, 15c each.
THE HICKMAN STUDIO
10 Main St. Hempstead, L. I. Ph. Hem. 1383
Bring this advertisement and get one 5x7 enlargement in folder free, with each set of pictures taken during March. Offer not good after April 1st.

HENRI...
Hair Stylist
267 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, L. I.
HEmpstead 6021

GARDEN SUPPLIES
Fertilizers of All Kinds
Garden Tools, Seeds, Wheelbarrows
BLUMBERG'S
Hardware, Paints, Glass, Linoleum
278 FRONT ST HEMPSTEAD 7720

JACKSON HEIGHTS

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
Authorized
Sales Ford *Service*
New Cars and Trucks
8509 Northern Blvd.
Jackson Hts., N. Y.
90-02 43rd Ave.,
Elmhurst, N. Y.
Used Cars and Trucks
Roosevelt Ave. at 75th St.
Jackson Heights, N. Y.
90-02 43rd Ave.,
Elmhurst, N. Y.

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0062-4026.
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

MARIE SHERIDAN
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-18 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

CAMEO SHOP Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
for Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All goods sold at owest prices
82-12 POLK AVENUE Hav. 9-3403

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

Stanley's
FURS
Made to Order. Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

FRED G. **KELLEY** INC
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
After the Show

DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
37-52 82ND STREET
Among Appetizing Specials
Waffles With Brookfield Sausage
LUNCHEON . . . . . 35c to 55c
DINNER . . . . . 55c to 75c
Also a la Carte

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery service.
3760 82nd St. New. 9-9538

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

Long Island

JAMAICA

For DEPENDABILITY and ECONOMICAL OPERATION
Faultless OIL BURNER CO.
170-84 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Republic 9-0819

For
'blue coal'
Call Jamaica 6-7900
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon
PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

LYNBROOK

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 11th, 12th and 13th, an expert corsetiere, demonstrating
Even-Pul Girdles, Corselettes and Corsets will be at your service.
21 Atlantic Avenue — Phone Lyn 2707-W
Next to Queensboro Gas & Electric Co.

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Telephone Lyn 3824
THREE ITEMS $1.00
Except Friday and Saturday, and Before Holidays

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

PATCHOGUE

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
Paints Glass Wallpaper
Lucas PAINTS
199 RAILROAD AVE., SAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel Patchogue 230 Tel. Sayville 949

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones { Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

QUEENS VILLAGE

VIGILANT 4-4750
Re-Roofing—Re-Siding—Alterations
GEORGE H. METZER CONSTRUCTION CO.
Contractors Builders
90-54 187th Street, Hollis, L. I.

FAUST BROS.
Queen's Leading Food Market
QUALITY FOODS
"at Lower Prices"
219-11 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Hollis 5-8467

RICHMOND HILL

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1815
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEL. R. V. C. 438
The Rug Store
Spring Sale of All CARPETS and RUGS
Bessie Wolff, Prop.
274 MERRICK RD.

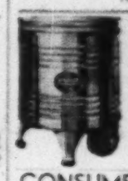
GRANT'S
Dependable Merchandise at low Prices
16-20 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

ONE MONTH SPECIAL
Permanent Waves
Reg. 4.95 . . . . . 3.50
Reg. 6.50 . . . . . 4.95
PLAZA BEAUTY SHOP
274A Merrick Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 21

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
84 William St., New York. Tel. BE. 3-8352
58 Rodney Place Tel Rockville Centre 3787

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ROCKVILLE CENTER



New All Nickeled
SAVAGE
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
111-A North Park Avenue
Rockville Cen. 6420

CONSUMERS COAL CO.
GULF OILS **COAL** KOPPERS COKE
TEL. R. V. C. 91 FREEPORT 4642
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
8 NO. PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2340

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Sundries
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 1699

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7349

ST. ALBANS

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 3341
Orders Called For and Delivered

MOUNT VERNON

Special Personal Checking Service
NO MINIMUM BALANCE REQUIREMENTS
NO SERVICE CHARGES
10c PER CHECK THE *ONLY* COST
Any officer will be pleased to explain, or information on request.
Have you seen a copy of "Services"?

THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST CO.
20 E. FIRST ST., COR. THIRD AVE.
Member Federal Reserve System and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving—Packing Storage
27-33 South 6th Ave.
Phone Oakwood 8802

Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

"The Knolls"
RICH AND ELM AVENUES
Telephone Hillcrest 4235
Luncheon, Dinner, Sunday Dinner
The Knolls has pleased the discriminating residents of Westchester County for the past ten years.
Ideal Accommodations for Banquets, Wedding Receptions and Bridge Parties

FRED C. ROSCHER
Stationery
GREETING CARDS
19 Fourth Avenue
FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for Over Fifty-Seven Years

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS
and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
33 S. 4th Avenue, Mt. Vernon
Phone Oakwood 1188

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Arch Built Shoes Sold at
1612 WESTCHESTER AVE.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
19 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2800

VANPRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY and FOWNES GLOVES
For Appointment
Phone OAK 2154 43 PROSPECT AVE
James D. Rough Edith C. Barletta
Edwin E. Taylor

THE FLOWER SHOPPE Inc.
45 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Near Prospect Ave. Phone Oakwood 0181

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns

29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

F. STERN, Inc.
Specialists in
APPAREL for WOMEN and CHILDREN
81 WATER STREET

JANSEN & FARRINGTON
Clothing and Furnishings
19 WATER STREET

We want your business solely on the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 4458-R, 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wolfe—Dahms
HATS
from 4.50 to 14.50
Formerly with Bonwit Teller and Joseph
Ready-to-Wear Custom Order
Two Hamilton Avenue at North Avenue
New Rochelle 5477

SOCONY SERVICE STATION
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
657 North Avenue N. R. 5456

GREGORY'S
SPORTSWEAR, DRESSES
LINGERIE, NEGLIGEES
CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES
824 MAIN STREET New Rochelle 5549

- GREETING CARDS
- STATIONERY
- FOUNTAIN PENS
- BOOKS

Agnes Meagher
(Formerly of Tauger's)
576 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(Proctor Building)

Rochelle Beauty Salon

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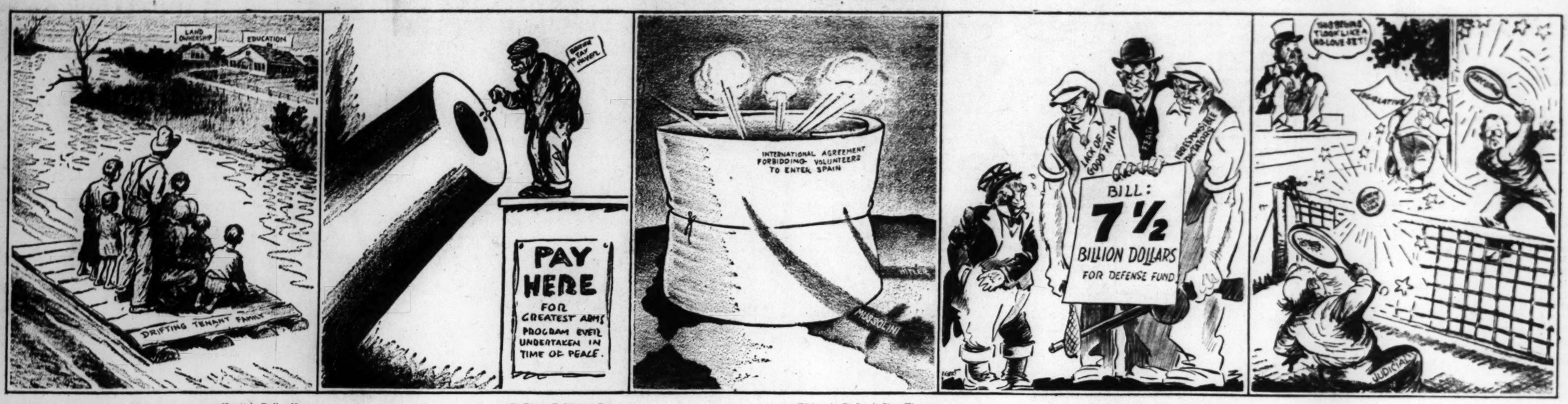

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Worth Knowing

Studies In the Psalms

No. 90 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 77

Thy Way, O God, Is in the Sanctuary

(Wisdom Literature)

Like the occasional piece of furniture which fits harmoniously into the ensemble of the whole, Psalm 77 is one of the "occasional" poems found in the collection of Hebrew psalmody. It is not a votive anthem nor a national hymn, although it has some of the elements of both. It presents a seeming difficulty, one which has called forth the deep questioning of a troubled heart:

"Will the Lord cast off for ever? . . .
Is his mercy clean gone for ever? . . .
Hath God forgotten to be gracious?"

And there is relief, but not the dramatic relief to be found in such psalms as the third and fifty-seventh. It is rather a tale that is told, in which the psalmist finds comfort, support, and strength with the narration of God's wonders in the past:

"I will make mention of the deeds of the Most High
I will remember thy wonders of old
I will meditate also upon thy work and muse on thy doings."
(Moulton Translation)

The favorite tale of every Hebrew singer was, without question, the story of the passage of the Red Sea and the deliverance in the wilderness. Whether that stirring national event be found in the ancient song of Miriam and her women (Exodus 15), or in one of the national hymns (Psalms 78, 136 or 105), or in the simple prayer of Psalm 77, the story is always vivid in the retelling of the seemingly impassable trouble which had appeared to hedge their way and compass them about.

The singer of this song pictures the way of relief, blessing, and joy, when "thine arrows also went abroad," but "thy footsteps are not known." The obstructed path is made clear, and there, stretching through the very sea itself, is a highway, over which Moses and Aaron led their people as simply as a shepherd would lead his flock.

"Thy way, O God, is in the sanctuary:
Who is so great a God as our God?"

It should be noted that in this psalm the word "God" (Elohim) is used for Deity in all but one instance, definitely placing it in a period of developed understanding regarding the qualities of Deity.

Brevities

Howard Brubaker in the New Yorker: This department proposes that our wealthy government dig a swell river from the Ohio to Lake Erie to take care of the overflow. If this should happen to be uphill, just forget the whole thing.

Humorist: An American Army bandsman, 6ft. 8in. tall and weighing 18 stone, claims to be the biggest trumpeter in the world. He seems to have forgotten the elephant.

Milwaukee Journal: A magazine series on frontier days tells of a town marshal so rugged he shaved with a lighted taper. The type that uses porcupines for military brushes.

Memphis Commercial Appeal: A skier is a fellow who slips, slides and falls down on the snow with the efficient aid of a couple of glorified barrel staves.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Signs of spring are evident in today's cryptogram:

XPH GOOV NFXFEHUDOG VH LHX CFTO F GSKRLU, JDX XBOQ GDKOEQ VH JKRLU JFNT COCHKROG FLV FKHDGO FLXRNRSFXRHLG.

Factual Figuring

To the number of round trips between Germany and the United States which were made by the dirigible Hindenburg in 1936 —— add the number of chessmen (pieces and pawns) used by both players in a game of chess ——; subtract the number of colors in the flag of Belgium ——; multiply by the number of faces referred to as being hexahedral ——; and divide by the number of sides to a triangle. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

This is shared by a Tampa, Fla., reader. Following the usual rules, try changing FIRM to SOFT in 4 moves.

What Price?

If a grocer paid $1 a bushel for some apples, at what price a peck must he sell them in order to make a profit of 20 per cent?

Paintings and Artists

Ten well-known paintings are listed. Can you match each with the artist's name? The first has been checked by way of example:

1	End of Day	Reynolds	
2	The Shepherdess	Hofmann	
3	Shoeing the Horse	Adan	1
4	The Gleaners	Rosa Bonheur	
5	The Jester	Da Vinci	
6	Angel Heads	Lerolle	
7	The Lake	Millet	
8	Easter Morning	Landseer	
9	Mona Lisa	Franz Hals	
10	An Old Monarch	Corot	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Hard Times Court

Hard Times Court is a fine game for mixing a crowd. The wise host or hostess will select a man or woman who is an able extemporaneous speaker and yet appreciates good jokes, as the judge of the court. The arresting officer should be a person of about the same temperament.

The officer hauls up the guests singly or in pairs, or even in families, before the judge for some foolish crime. Biting nails, winking, and even more ridiculous trumped up crimes are charged to the offender; and since it is a hard times court, the prisoner is asked what he or she has to offer in lieu of a cash fine.

Sometimes the judge is offered two matches, three toothpicks, or one button. However, the offender is urged, by some one previously posted to do so, to turn the joke upon the judge. Offer to re-tie the judge's tie, re-comb his hair, dust him off with a little pocket brush, or get him a drink of water, which proves to be about two drops of water.

There are offenders who prefer to sing a funny song, quote a piece of comic poetry or prose, or stage some other odd episode.

If the judge is forced to laugh, he loses his job of judge, and the person making him laugh becomes judge. The judge is then hauled up on some wild charge, too, and so on the game goes!—Luella B. L., Washington, Ill.

Cat Nap

Monitor Camera Club from Don Messenger, Philadelphia

Quotation for Today

TO STORE UP the good things of this life is selfish, barren. To get most out of this world, we must do our best to put the most we can into the world.—B. C. FORBES.

Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

But Still Hoping

Every year college deans pop the routine question to their undergraduates: "Why did you come to college?"

Traditionally the answers match the questions in triteness. But last year one University of Arizona co-ed unexpectedly confided: "I came to be went with—but I ain't yet!"—Los Angeles Junior Collegian.

Just Curious

"Any questions about George Washington?" asked the teacher.

"Yes'm," replied the little boy with freckles. "Did the G-men let the camera boys take his picture in the middle of the Delaware? And was that real snow, or confetti?"

Of Course

He: "Last night I dreamed that I married the most beautiful woman in the world."

She: "How lovely! And were we happy?"—Pearson's.

Daily Anecdote

No Architect

An eminent architect, a Mr. Alexander, was being cross-examined in court.

"You are a builder?" asked the state's attorney.

"No, I am an architect," replied Alexander.

"Well, is there a difference?"

"Yes," said the witness. "An architect conceives the design, prepares the plan — in short, supplies the mind. The builder is but the machine which puts it together."

"A very ingenious distinction without a difference," rejoined the attorney sarcastically. "Could you tell this court who was the architect of the Tower of Babel?"

"There was none," replied Mr. Alexander very calmly, "hence the confusion."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Two seed catalogues do not make a spring, but they surely do bring back memories and arouse anticipations.

Factual Figuring: 10 plus 32, minus 3, times 6, divided by 3, equals 78.

Letter Changing: Firm, form, fort, sort, soft.

What Price?: 30 cents a peck.

Paintings and Artists: The End of Daly, Adan; The Shepherdess, Lerolle; Shoeing the Horse, Landseer; The Gleaners, Millet; The Jester, Frans Hals; Angel Heads, Reynolds; The Lake, Corot; Easter Morning, Hofmann; Mona Lisa, Da Vinci; An Old Monarch, Rosa Bonheur.

How Can This Be?

'Tis a curious thing,
It seems to me,
That a flea can't fly
But a fly can flee.
—James Wells, Dalton, Ga., Citizen.

It's curious, too,
How an auto guy
Visits the stable
To see a horse fly.
—Bill Biffem, Savannah, Ga., Press.

For curious things
If you must fall—
The spelling bee
Can't spell at all.
—Ed Scanlan, Buffalo Evening News.

Of curious things
This take: the ham:
There's no steel wool
On the hydraulic ram.

Couldn't He Trust the Caddy?

Rich Man: "There's no sense in teaching the boy to count over 100. He can hire accountants to do his bookkeeping."

Tutor: "Yes, sir, but he'll want to play his own game of golf, won't he?"—Montreal Herald.

Or Type of Restaurant

Prof: "What's a Grecian urn?"

Student: "Depends on what he does."

Burning Bills

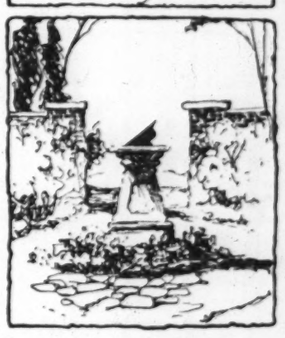
"I just burned a $10 bill."

"Hm-m! It must be easier to burn 'em than to pay 'em."

Bundle of Fluff

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Enid G. Lewis, Los Angeles

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Brotherly Love

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Palm Springs, Calif.

On several occasions, a customer when trading at a certain grocery store in this desert town, was impressed with its orderliness, cleanness, and unfailing courtesy of its clerks. Aware of the harmonious impression always following a purchase in the place, she had not mentioned it to anyone until one evening when the subject of practical brotherly love came under discussion. Then one of the group said, "I think that as an example of outstanding unselfishness and brotherly love applied in business, the case of Mr. B— a few years ago, in helping a fellow storekeeper in a time of dire need, was as fine as anything could be."

Upon being urged to tell about it, the speaker went on to say that a fire had destroyed the store and stock of another grocer in town, a Mr. C—. Not only did it mean a heavy loss to him, but he was also distressed on account of families who had charge accounts with him, who were not able to purchase for cash elsewhere, and whom Mr. C— had been in the habit of giving credit until such time as they could pay.

Hearing of the fire, Mr. B— immediately sent word to Mr. C— to come right into his store and continue his business from his stock until such time as another store could be erected and stocked for him. This offer was gratefully received and accepted.

The village has grown considerably since that time; and it is a satisfaction to know that Mr. B— has prospered and now has two large stores in the place.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Punctuation Important

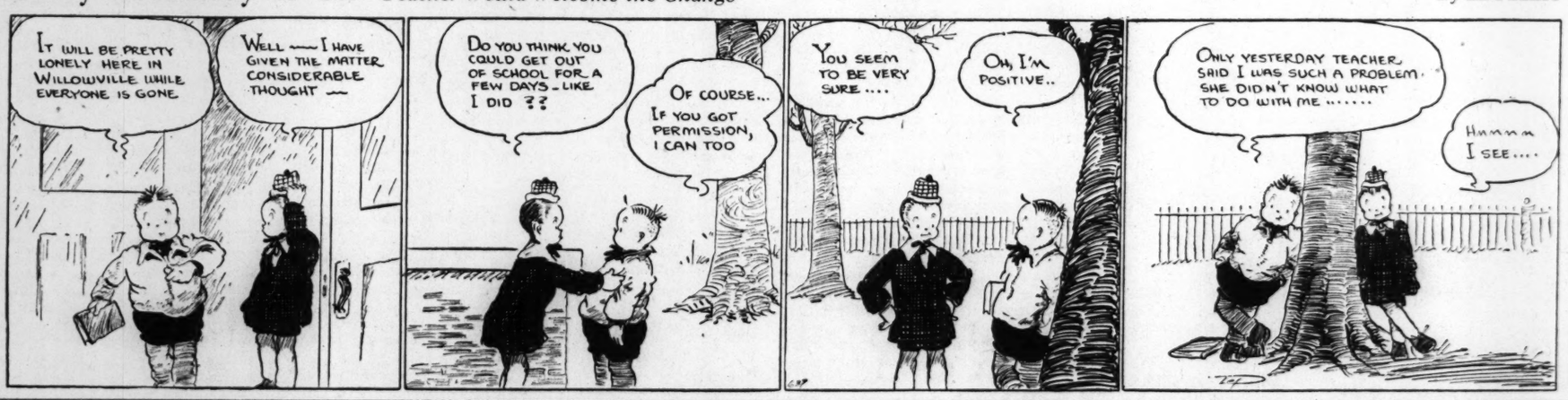
Question: A bylaw reads: "The trustees shall also appoint substitute Readers, an organist, the officers and teachers of the Sunday school (all of whom must be members of this society), etc."

The words in parentheses were meant to refer only to the officers and teachers of the Sunday school, not to the organist (it being understood, of course, that substitute Readers must be members). Does the above wording bring out the intended meaning. I submit the following: "The trustees shall also appoint substitute Readers, the officers and teachers of the Sunday school (all of whom must be members of the society), an organist, etc."

Answer: As the bylaw now reads, the clause enclosed by parentheses refers only to officers and teachers of the Sunday school. It is obvious that it is intended to apply also to the substitute Readers, but it is desired to exclude the organist. Owing to a rather widespread uncertainty about commas used in connection with parentheses, and also because the clause now in parentheses is really too important to be treated as parenthetical, it might be well to divide the bylaw into two sentences. The exact structure would depend somewhat upon what "etc." is to cover. If it does not include other officers, the phrasing might be: "The trustees shall also appoint substitute Readers and the officers and teachers of the Sunday school, all of whom shall be members of the society. The trustees shall also appoint an organist, etc." If the "etc." covers officers who also should be members, they should be listed in the first sentence.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Teacher Would Welcome the Change*

By LE PELLEY


IT WILL BE PRETTY LONELY HERE IN WILLOWVILLE WHILE EVERYONE IS GONE
WELL — I HAVE GIVEN THE MATTER CONSIDERABLE THOUGHT —
DO YOU THINK YOU COULD GET OUT OF SCHOOL FOR A FEW DAYS - LIKE I DID ??
OF COURSE... IF YOU GOT PERMISSION, I CAN TOO
YOU SEEM TO BE VERY SURE....
OH, I'M POSITIVE..
ONLY YESTERDAY TEACHER SAID I WAS SUCH A PROBLEM, SHE DIDN'T KNOW WHAT TO DO WITH ME.....
HMMM I SEE....

The Adventures of Waddles—*Jack Spoonbill's Robot*

By THE HAGERS

"OH, UNCLE WADDLES, COME AND SEE!" IT WAS BUD DUCKLING CALLING ME.
"WE'VE FOUND THE QUEEREST LOOKING THING— A METAL DUCK WITHOUT ONE WING."
YES, THERE IT WAS! I QUACKED, "WHAT LUCK! THAT'S JACK SPOONBILL'S OLD ROBOT DUCK.
I FIXED THE CUCKOO CLOCK, YOU KNOW; I'LL TRY TO MAKE THE ROBOT GO."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Stay-at-Home Peace

PERHAPS the most useful fact Americans can keep in mind about the "permanent" neutrality they are legislating is that it can hardly prove permanent of itself when put to a major test. Location, extent and duration of any future war, together with the combinations of countries engaged in it, and the ideologies supposedly at stake, all must exert unforeseen influences on the United States' sentiment for keeping out or going in. It is not likely that the Pittman bill which has just passed the Senate, or any other bill, could be so omniscient as to legislate out of existence all possibility of America's being dragged into war.

The force behind legislation for keeping America out of future war is not so much the practicability of that legislation as the memory of 1917. Many of the arguments against passage of the Pittman bill have over-emphasized its dangers. But they have not offered an alternative to the kind of control of American foreign policy which resulted in the United States' involvement in the World War. The fact that war trade was one of the major factors leading the United States to war in 1917 has convinced many Americans that legislation to restrict war trade is worth trying.

The point that a cash-and-carry policy —under which belligerents could come to American ports in their own ships, pay cash for their war supplies and take them away without aid from American shipping—would ally the United States with the strongest sea power is blunted by another memory of 1917. That memory is that without so-called neutrality legislation the United States still became the ally of the strongest sea power.

Neutrality legislation expresses the desire of most Americans to keep out of war, especially other peoples' wars in which American interest might be no deeper than trade interest. In relinquishing the freedom-of-the-seas tradition for a cash-and-carry policy, such legislation aims at keeping American shipping and American lives out of the range of belligerent gunners, and Americans at home thus out of range of those appeals to war sentiment which always follow interference with assumed national rights or affronts to national "honor." This is its most important feature. It makes the Pittman plan worth trying. But of course limiting trade will not put Americans beyond the range of war sentiments.

Thus even this stay-at-home policy cannot guarantee American peace so long as war is a world possibility. It need not, however, as some argue, conflict with positive efforts to bring a greater measure of peace into the world through peace trade. And it should not be allowed to usurp the place of positive peace-making in American policy.

The Granary Plan

RATHER naturally, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, takes exception to much of the criticism of his ever-normal granary plan by Dr. E. G. Nourse and Dr. Joseph S. Davis in the Brookings Institution's latest publication, "Three Years of the AAA." But so, for that matter, does Dr. John D. Black, one of the three collaborators in the book, differ on that point from his colleagues.

It is well, however, to have the difficulties and pitfalls of crop storage brought clearly into view with the documentation of experience which the Brookings study has provided. An interesting point is made of the difference in success of the corn loans and of those on cotton during the Roosevelt Administration.

In the case of corn, two circumstances combined to give the Government a nice profit and the farmers a satisfying result. First, the drought of 1934 made the stored supplies very welcome for feeding and drove the price to a point well above that at which the loans had been made in 1933. Second, the fact that many corn growers are also hog-feeders, using the grain at a fairly constant rate, assured that the stored stocks would be withdrawn and that the farmers would not wish the price of corn to go too high.

The cotton loans, on the contrary, illustrated to the full the difficulty of disposing of a stored surplus of a crop in which the growers had solely a cash interest. Toward the end of 1935, as a result of loans made practically at the market price, the Government was financing a holding of nearly twice as much cotton as the much-maligned farm board had held, and whenever it tried to let go of any there was a yell from cotton growers in the South, who hoped for higher prices, that it was depressing the market.

Thus the effect of any reserve of wheat which might be held under Secretary Wallace's combined crop insurance and normal granary plan is a little uncertain. The selling of any part of it at a time when farmers had less wheat than usual to sell would tend, it is true, to hold down the price and the farmer's income. But there could hardly be serious political objection to the distribution of this wheat or its equivalent in money to those very farmers whom crop failure had hit—as the insurance in kind contemplates.

The Brookings study points out quite correctly that world supplies of grain and transportation facilities for it are such now that shortage in some regions is readily compensated by larger production in others. This, among other factors, provides "adequate insurance against oppressive food shortage in the United States without any special system of reserves," it holds. But Dr. Black, with equal realism, demurs on this point because of "the practical refusal of our farmers to accept imports in years of crop shortage."

Altogether, the complexity of the arguments shows the wisdom of confining the proposed insurance or granary experiment to one crop for the first few years, with wheat as probably the best subject for the test.

More Jobs for Statesmanship

REJOICING over recent triumphs of reason and conciliation in American industrial relations should not lead to an assumption that economic statesmanship has nothing more to do.

The news that General Electric has agreed to discuss collective bargaining on a national scale with a union representing the Committee for Industrial Organization and reports of Mr. Lewis's plans for complete organization of the steel industry confirm other signs that unionization approaching the British scope is coming in the major mass production industries of America. And present indications are that it will be accomplished without the devastating industrial war which had been feared.

If this is so, the peaceful adjustment will be credited chiefly to the statesmanship of industrial leaders who have hitherto fought "outside" unions and insisted that company unions could give labor all it should ask. These managers apparently intend still to defend the rights of company and craft unions to speak for their members. They doubtless will still make a fight for the open shop. Mr. Lewis will get quite a different answer when he demands exclusive rights of representation. In the present negotiations he either did not make the unjustified demand put forward in the motor strike or it was quickly rejected. That is the line on which the next struggle will probably be waged.

It would be a mistake to assume that all the labor issues are resolved. There is going to be great and continued need for industrial statesmanship. It appears that many leading business men have decided that collective bargaining and better labor conditions have been sanctioned by public opinion and they are ready to take further steps in making that sanction effective in their own relations with employees. Apparently many of them are resolved not to be thrown off the new course of conciliation they set after the last election by the revived political bitterness engendered by President Roosevelt's court plan.

The real leaders see that they have a task of winning and keeping public good will and that they can achieve more by correcting abuses which have given political controls their chief support than by political denunciation of such controls.

It will not be good statesmanship to give way before any and all labor demands. Some of them might make for trouble not only to industry but to the nation as a whole. But industrial leaders are wise in seeking to deal justly, to prove to the public that they do not have to be bludgeoned into concessions. The remaining tasks of statesmanship call for much wisdom and vision.

There is especially the danger that increased wages or shorter hours will cause rises in prices, some of which might be avoided. Rising prices can damage general purchasing power more than wage rises in narrow areas will help it. Business men of vision will consider the danger of limiting markets for its products by raising prices. And real statesmanship will consider the necessity of avoiding another depression—with the danger of political controls that have not yet been imagined.

Enemies of the People

AMERICANS are hard to surprise. No little credit, therefore, must go to Japan's Minister of War for having found probably the only way to astonish his neighbors across the Pacific. Speaking to the Japanese Diet, he said that when Japan's naval and air program is completed, his country will have no need to fear the United States for three years. Meanwhile, one infers, the Japanese must fear the United States.

That is what will surprise Americans. They have never thought of themselves as being feared by anybody. Like other civilized peoples, they do not relish the idea of being feared. But when you surprise an American you start him wondering, and here's what an American wonders about when he hears that the Japanese are afraid of him:

Is it possible that the Japanese leaders who tell their people why they should be afraid of Americans don't know that Americans are also taught to be afraid of the Japanese?

Or do they find it convenient to ignore the fact?

Is it possible that molders of American opinion who talk about the "yellow peril" don't know that in Japan people talk about the American "menace"?

Or do they, too, find it convenient to ignore facts? Isn't it more than possible that the people whom both the Japanese and Americans should fear are those who in either country try to make enemies out of neighbors?

A Good Companion

Book News of the Day

WILLIE SNOW ETHRIDGE, author of "AS I LIVE AND BREATHE" (New York: Stokes, $2.50), says her ambition is to produce at least one excellent informal essay. Many readers will agree that she has accomplished that in the essay "On Being the Wife of a Newspaper Man," with which her book opens. Though none except other wives of newspaper men can ever know just how good that essay is, outsiders, one imagines, may still be able to get the fun of it and comprehend the writer's mixed feelings of love for the profession and for her own representative of it, with her realization of its drawbacks—drawbacks that always become assets when they are mentioned by the uninitiated. Everyone, too, can get the swift competency of the style, and its just proportion of the exaggeration inherent in the personal essay.

* * *

Like this essay on newspaper men and their foibles, several of the other sketches have point and unity; others not quite so much. Among those that make the most out of a simple topic is "The Blue Felt Hat," which so well expresses what every woman knows—that the only thing to do in a family crisis is to go down town and buy a new hat. Another appeals to the almost universal ambition to own a bit of land.

Altogether the essays give a good view of pleasantly ordered life in a community of the better sort. Mrs. Ethridge is quite frank about calling the place by its real name and referring without disguise to streets, localities, members of her own family and associates. The city is Macon, Georgia, where she used to live. She describes her experiences there in bringing up three children, the social life, the state fair, flower shows.

* * *

To readers unacquainted with the South the most unusual element in the essays is the omnipresence of the Negro. The house Mrs. Ethridge lived in, like hundreds of other homes in the best sections of the city, was one of several comfortable residences extending all around the four sides of a block, with the interior of the block honeycombed by alleys where Negroes lived in two-room shacks. She says that she scarcely ever thought about the life going on in the alleys, yet she saw it all the time, whenever she looked out of the sleeping porch, whenever she went into the back yard, or got the car out of the garage. She saw it and heard it, accepted it as casually as she breathed, and has woven it into her essays in a fashion illuminating to Northerners.

The merits of the book are its spontaneity and domesticity, and the writer's high spirits. Once in a while the domesticity induces a mannerism, as when Mrs. Ethridge repeatedly compares aspects of nature to some kind of clothing or food. Despite that, the book is companionable and makes us feel that the author herself must be good company. W. K. R.

North . . South . . East . . West

A Seasonal Transition

By Frank L. Perrin

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

THE better one becomes acquainted with this great country which we gratefully and somewhat proudly call our own, he discovers it to be a land of vast and magnificent distances, and one of varied and ever changing moods. Forty-eight hours out of Boston, still hesitantly considering the possibility of doffing furs and mufflers, brings one to the southern edge of Texas, a little beyond the point where the West begins, to sunny San Antonio. Here one finds the first inviting gateway into Mexico, where spring is still farther advanced.

Twenty-four hours ago the travelers who were my companions joined me in bidding good-by to snow-covered St. Louis. The flurry was not entirely seasonal. It was apologetic, rather, evidently expending itself in an effort to give good measure as an earnest of its fidelity to tradition. Daylight disclosed the warmth and sun of eastern Texas, well south of the Arkansas line. There, like a magic city reared in the years of my absence, we found the towering derricks and machinery of a vast new oil field. It boasts of 23,000 producing wells, tapping a reservoir discovered almost by chance. The production is strictly limited, though it is said a million barrels of crude oil could be produced daily.

* * *

Before our train reached Palestine we saw from the car windows pear trees in full bloom, and occasionally in the woods and groves a vagrant wild bush putting out its first blossoms. It seemed almost as though the pear trees, conscious of protection from the care and watchfulness of their home people, were not as cautious as the stragglers in the woods. We all like to feel a friendly sponsorship and companionship. Those who have gone first and farthest, perhaps, are the ones who have felt the living support of a friendly and sympathetic hand.

The tourists, it is discovered, are more or less politically minded. I was glad to discover this, for it indicates that no one, in these days of trial, is trying to get away from his responsibilities. In this southern country and along the way one meets, most often, those inclined to support the theories and proposals of the Administration in Washington. The South is Democratic, but when this is said it does not mean that it is entirely sold on the New Deal. It is quite apparent that the President has alienated many thousand friends and supporters by the launching of his so-called court reform plan.

To one not in accord with that proposal, the reaction everywhere noticeable is encouraging. It is quite generally admitted, so far as one can judge, that had President Roosevelt disclosed this plan during the campaign he would have lost many old-line Democratic votes. This impression is not gained from Republican observers or analysts. Life-long Southern Democrats are even more outspoken than their Republican neighbors.

* * *

Along the way, through parts of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, one sees from the car window thousands of drab, unpainted farm and town dwellings and barns. These are not as great in number, it would seem, as a year or two ago. The route is a familiar one, and it appears that with the gradual return of more prosperous conditions greater care is being taken of buildings once neglected. The contrast between New England and that section of the lake and valley country is marked.

What a happy solution it might be if one or a half dozen enterprising manufacturers of paints would undertake to supply, through regional jobbers and retailers, at one-half the prevailing price, paints to cover any house which had remained unpainted for five years. No more conspicuous service could be rendered at so slight an actual loss. A million home owners would, by this method, be made "paint conscious." Their generation would see few drab and weather-beaten houses in the future.

This little journey, if present plans are realized, will take me, by automobile, to Mexico City and its surrounding country. Our route is over the new International Highway, into a new-old land which is just now welcoming scores and hundreds of American tourists. The prospect is inviting.

A Popular Dish

The Court, the Constitution and the People

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Change, a Challenge to Democracy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Before we exhaust ourselves in a mistaken and meaningless war of words over the President's Supreme Court proposals, might it not be well to remind ourselves that our Constitution, shorn of its eighteenth-century rhetoric and its echoes of French political philosophy, was designed as a workable charter of democracy? And that it was anything but a perfect instrument, emphasizing as it did, checks and balances rather than forward movement?

Today, it has become so sacrosanct that we are constantly led to extol its idealism and its spirit of liberty and pass over its imperfections and its unwieldiness. We are still more reactionary than progressive. We are so fearful of the future and of any change, and we distrust everyone (ourselves included) so much, that we rarely bring any issue into focus against its proper background.

It must be clear that some change is necessary if the comprehensive benefits envisaged by the President are to be made available. If we are unwilling to sanction the changes necessary to bring these fruits of larger living to everyone, we are niggardly today where we were generous in November, guilty of puerile trifling with ballots—wanting to eat the cake and have it, too. If we deny the fullest sharing by all in these fruits of larger living, we deny our democracy. And if we try to haggle our way along with what was good enough for our fathers, we are merely jeopardizing our whole heritage by throwing it into litigation.

Change must come. We are powerless to prevent it; we can only direct it. In all fairness, it seems to me, we must accept the inevitableness of the President's proposals. If we cannot accept the proposals themselves, we are nonetheless forced to accept the necessity of improving them.

Boston, Mass. JOEL DISHER

Wilson on Liberty

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have just read in a recent issue the Monitor's editorial entitled "Let Us Not Amend the Court," and I hasten to write my sincere approval of the stand you have taken.

President Woodrow Wilson is credited with having said:

> The history of liberty is a history of the limitation of governmental power, not the increase of it. When we resist, therefore, the concentration of power, we are resisting the processes of death, because concentration of power is what always precedes the destruction of human liberties.

I consider the issue a supremely vital one, and sincerely hope that every effort will be made to defeat this trend of mad ambition, and to awaken the country to what is really being attempted.

HERBERT W. PACKARD

Los Angeles, Calif.

The Wide Horizon

A British View of Trade

By J. A. Scott-James

IN A "National Memorial on Peace and Economic Co-operation" four hundred Britons demand a British initiative in favor of economic appeasement as offering a way of escape from the threat of war. They would call in economic effort to redress the balance weighed down by political failure.

Certainly it is to Great Britain that one would look for the first step in the direction of freer trade. Five years ago the world might have been justified in regarding free trade as a forlorn hope when even Great Britain, its champion for nearly a century, threw up the sponge and joined the company of the protectionists. Who could be expected to attempt to beat down the trade barriers between nations when even the British began to build a wall to shelter their industrialists behind it? Economists everywhere had declared for free trade. But the last of the free trade countries had abandoned its practice.

It is, however, fair to Great Britain to recognize that she did not resort to a general tariff from conviction, but because other countries left her no choice. Just as recently she has been the last to resort to the policy of big armaments, so in 1931 she had to provide herself with a tariff weapon to safeguard her industries against protected foreign competition. Similarly, and much against the grain, she has been compelled to come to the rescue of her shipping threatened by foreign subsidized shipping.

British temperament and British interests are against exclusive economic nationalism. Britain cannot adopt a rigorously protectionist policy, for foreign trade is necessary to her, and she is always bound to consider that vast majority of persons at home who are primarily interested in buying as cheaply as possible.

Therefore, a British Government, nominally protectionist, has constantly been feeling its way toward freer trade. In some directions progress seemed to be barred. But it began with the Dominions, and took steps to promote freer trade within the Empire. Then it approached in the first place countries which were on the sterling currency standard, and by means of bilateral trade agreements succeeded in getting round small barriers here and small barriers there. More recently came the crisis of French devaluation. Here there was splendid co-operation from the United States; and France, the United States and Great Britain were able to enter into an agreement for the stabilization of exchanges. That did not in itself provide for freer exchange of goods; but it was a necessary preliminary. It was a basis on which to work. At this juncture one is justified in looking to Britain to press that advantage, and to endeavor to promote further agreements which would increase trade to the advantage of all.

It is only through bilateral agreements at the present time that we can expect results. The time is not ripe for another general economic conference. But if those nations which appreciate the advantages of co-operation will get together, inviting those like-minded with themselves to come in, much can be done. The policy of Great Britain must inevitably tend toward the creation of a low tariff group, and toward closer relations with those countries which are prepared to modify their restrictions. Such a policy is capable of creating bonds of common interest and interdependence, and so reducing the danger of war.

Headlines for Peace

By Paul S. Deland

Excerpts From a Recent Radio Address Over WQXR

INTERNATIONALISM and interpretation are two of the latest and most important trends in journalism. They help to make neutrality possible and promote the understanding necessary to build universal peace.

Implementing the desire for peace and better living conditions seems to be bringing violent forces into conflict. Selfishness, greed and fear have swept many otherwise peaceful people into strife, albeit the movement for peace was never stronger than today. In the great mobilization of the allies of peace now going on, the newspapers have a great responsibility.

Mobilizing for peace may seem a little more prosaic than the flying of banners, cheering of crowds and the beating of drums. Peace mobilization means the marshaling of thought that resolves itself into action, not only action to prevent war, but positive and constructive action to maintain and promote peace.

Just to give an idea of how widespread this mobilization for peace has become, it is encouraging to point out that there are approximately 160 individual organizations with an active membership of some 10,000,000 persons in the United States working to abolish war.

Peace today is vital news and gets a better display in the newspaper than ever before.

The peace correspondent may know war but he must also know statesmen and what they are thinking, planning and doing. He must understand the national aspirations of leaders and common people of the various nations of the world. He applies himself more to the activities of the State Department in Washington than to the War and Navy Departments.

Some newspapers have been charged with fomenting war. In some dictator-ruled countries the press is restricted and may even be required to print inflammatory articles under the mistaken guise of patriotism.

Thus one can see what a great responsibility is placed upon a reader as well as the editor to separate misleading propaganda from the truth. But in democratic countries I believe the press generally is doing a highly commendable job not only in trying to prevent war but in promoting peace.

A newspaper must have, and for the greater part they do have, ideals that are more inspiring and more helpful than merely to record events. Since a newspaper, the radio notwithstanding, is the greatest articulate forum for the people, it should not only record the aspirations behind the news but should help to bring them to full realization.

Interpretation, a rather new departure in journalism, is a key to the prevention of war. The bare recording of a news event without the interpretation or explanation of the reason therefor often leaves the reader with a wrong conclusion. An adequate explanation effects a better understanding and when there is a complete understanding there should be no war.

But peace and war are not limited to the traditional battlefield. There are economic wars just now taking the form of labor strikes, even though men sit down to fight. They are both destructive and costly like every war. And all have to be settled finally at the conference table. Regrettable as it may seem, too often the lessons are learned only after trial and tribulation. The universal solvents are brotherly love and justice, two arbitrators always available, and eventually they have to be invoked.